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VOL. XVI. NO. 26 WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY NOVEMBER 24, 1906. 1

OPEN LETTER

SOME COLD FACTS.

To Hon. George B. Cortelyou, Chairman of the National Republican Committee—

Sir:

Sir: Since the reception of my last letter, your Chief left the United States for Panama. He left soon after the election, didn't he? Was the shock of New York too much for him? Secretary Root's speech had no more effect on the voters of New York than the President's apology had on the Southern Democracy. I wonder if Mr. Root knows how small he is in the estimation of the American people! I have long since come to the conclusion that the National Republican Committee will not be dominated by your chief in 1908. Of course if there are any officeholders on the commitee or men who hope to get an office, conditions may change. Mr. Cortelyou, there is no act that the President can do that will ever win the confidence of the American colored man. He has deceived him. He played the "Door of Hope" policy to perfection. You know I endeavored to convince the colored citizen that there was nothing to it. I could not, however; but today he knows for himself, and no power under the sun can ever draw him again to your Chief. I give you this warning: unless the proper man is nominated for president the colored vote is lost to the Republican party. He will not support any candidate named by your President, because he will know that he will carry out the policy that is being inaugurated by this administration. You may thrust upon the colored people apologists and place them in office to control the colored vote, but it will fail. You must consult the representatives of the race and appoint representative men to office. The idea of you taking obscure men and placing them in secondary positions to influence the colored vote will not work. I have seen many political farces but this "door of hope" is the greatest farce of the age. I am delighted. I am delighted, because the colored man was so easily fooled. He declared your Chief a god and called other people crazy because they refused to think as they did. The only people who believed in the President are the officeholders. The colored office-holder especially keeps his mouth closed as tight as a clam. I am informed that Prof. Booker Washington persuaded the President not to disband the three colored regiments. Why didn't he take Mr. Washington's advice? I suppose that he wanted to be different from anybody else. He may call it smart, but the American people call it foolish and childish. Are you aware that we have over eleven millions of colored people in the United States? Do you know that the day of politcal promises has passed? When such men as Tillman, Vardaman and "tom dickson" pass off the stage of action the South will bloom. My information is that the President in his message to Congress intends to deal with the colored citizen and justify his action in the dismissal of the colored troops. If the colored citizen thinks as I do, and I have no doubt that he does, it matters not what he says, because what he says will have as much truth in it as his "door of hope" policy. It is amusing when you think of it. The more I think of it the more I am inclined to smile.

I congratulate Secretary Shaw, on his retirement from the Cabinet. No honorable man wants to go down with a sinking ship. Secretary Taft is moving the earth, so to speak, to convince the American people that he is a great man. He had better go on the United States Supreme Court bench. It would be healthier for him. There are only three men, if nominated, could be elected: Senator Foraker, Vice-President Fairbanks, and Secretary Shaw. Any one of these men would sweep the country. Any one of these men the colored voter will support.

By the way, did you read the speech of Dr. W. Bishop Johnson? What did you think of it? Do you know that all colored men are thinking along those lines? You have no idea of the number of colored independent thinkers in this country now. I shall conclude this letter by advising you to watch "the signs of the times," and believe me to be

Sincerely yours,

The Editor.

BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The 10th-Street Baptist Church, S.W., corner of 10th and R streets, northwest, of which Dr. S. G. Lampkins is pastor, was crowded Monday night, the occasion being the celebration of the twenty-eighth anniversary, installation and collation to the officers of the Baptist Sunday School Union of the District of Columbia. The Union was organized in 1878 at the Nineteenth Street Baptist Church, and its representatives are from nearly all the Baptist Churches in the District. Many of the leading divines of the denomination were present. Scripture lesson was read by Dr. Matthews, pastor of the Bethlehem Baptist Church. The North East Sunday School Choir, lead by Mr. Cowell Davis, rendered excellent music.

The programme was under the supervision of Prof. Charles B. Walker, of the Zion Baptist Church. Mr. C. N. Pryor, the District Missionary, led in prayer, after which a selection was rendered by the North East Baptist Sunday School.

Prof. Charles B. Walker then introduced Mr. J. D. Pair, Secretary of the North Carolina State Baptist Sunday School Union, who addressed the Union on its wonderful success.

Mr. Walker than briefly outlined the history of the Union and its work in rescuing our boys and girls, and in training the young men and women to be Sunday School teachers.

He then introduced Mr. Perri W. Frisby, who was re-elected for the fifth time to the presidency of the Union, who read a voluminous report, showing the financial condition and the necessity of establishing a Sunday School Department for the denomination in the District, and asking for the moral and financial support of the clergy in alleviating the lamentable condition of many of our boys and girls, and assist them to attend Sunday School. He advocated the establishing of missions in the alleys for that class of people who fail to send their children to any school.

Thereafter Rev. S. G. Lampkins installed the following-named officers:

President, Perri W. Frisby.

First Vice-President, Squire W. Garland.

Second Vice-President, R. A. Grantlin.

Financial Secretary, Mrs. C. G. Summers.

Recording Secretary, Miss Mary E. Wilson.

Corresponding Secretary, Miss Sarah V. Johnson.

Treasurer, Rev. W. J. Howard.

Critic, Mrs. Jennie Harris.

Librarian, Charles B. Walker.

Assistant Librarian, Miss Martha Donohoe.

Musical Director, William Robinson.

First Assistant Musical Director, Mr. Cowell Davis.

Second Assistant Musical Director, Benjamin Washington.

Statistician, Miss C. Williams.

Censor, Miss B. Rose.

Censor, Miss Alexine Kager.

Auditor, F. Carter.

Auditor, E. Fisher.

Auditor, Miss Carrie Egelin.

Quiz Master, James H. Smiler.

First Assistant Quiz Master, A. J. B. Taylor.

Second Assistant Quiz Master, John A. Miles.

Editor, Miss Maria E. Hayse.

Business Manager, James Devine.

Assistant Business Manager, E. M. Payne.

Chaplain, Joshua Tayler.

Assistant Chaplain, Levi P. Brown.

Missionary, Rev. C. N. Paror.

Chairman of Commitee on Ways and Means, Mrs. H. Lambert.

Assistant Chairman of Committee on Ways and Means, Mrs. Rosetta Coleman.

Rev. W. J. Howard, Treasurer of the Union, made brief remarks as to the remarkable advancement the Union had made under the present administration. Dr. Aquilla Sayles, of the Providence Church, made an address; among other things he said he was proud of the work the Union is doing for fallen humanity. Dr. Leving, pastor of Enon Church, admonished the officers to continue in the cause of the good work.

Dr. Norman, pastor of the Metropolitan Baptist Church, made brief remarks, congratulating the President and Officers upon the showing made, and for ten minutes held the audience spellbound with his classical oratory. Dr. Bannister also made brief remarks. Among those present were many members of President Frisby's Normal School, of the Third Baptist Church, where he has taught for fifteen years.

The assemblage then retired to the banquet-room, under the supervision of fifteen newly appointed teachers of the 10th Street Baptist School, led by Miss Olive Tennyson and Mrs. Carrie Summers, Financial Secretary of the Union, and many others. The tables were in T-shape, upon which were all the delicacies of the season. The occasion marked an advanced epoch in Sunday school work of the denomination.

READ THE BEE.

What I Saw And Heard

I attended the meeting of the Citizens' Committee at the Second Baptist Church last Monday evening. Chairman James L. Nevil, formerly of the Pension Office, and chairman of Citizenship Committee, is in Texas, and is, I believe chairman of the Committee on Publicity. He harangued about seventy-five people, fully thirty-five or fifty minutes, by reading a typewritten document purporting to be a magazine article entitled the "Ethological Cosdition of the Races," by Dr. W. E. Chancellor. It was amusing to see how he struggled through it. The words he could not pronounce he skipped over them to a letter that didn't have so many scientific words. Rev. Corrothers was the next speaker. He was full of similes and came to the conclusion that Mr. Nevil had struck a wire. He was followed by a Rev. Mr. Hurt, who pulled a typewritten manuscript out of his pocket and discoursed about thirty minutes. He never said what the meeting was called for, but contented himself with the proud satisfaction of knowing that he had relieved his brain of a burden. After the reading of several notices, Rev. W. B. Johnson invited those present to the fair in the lecture-room below. The meeting was not quite warm enough to invite the participants to ice cream. Rev. Hunt boarded the New York Avenue car and went to his home.

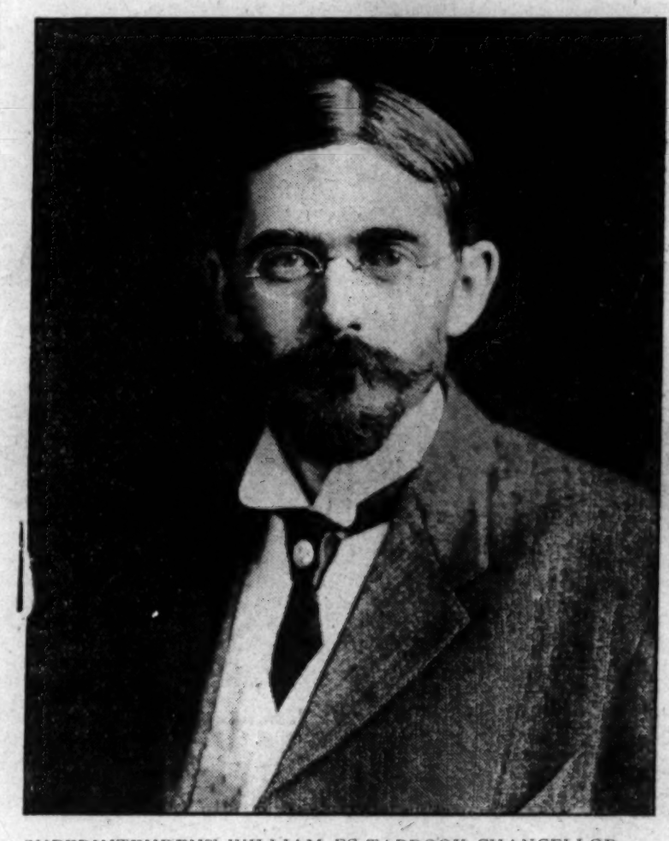
I attended the Bethel Literary last Tuesday evening and had a most delightful time. There were fully fifteen hundred people present. I see that Mr. Burke failed to put in his appearance. However, the people enjoyed the many speeches that were delivered.

The opposition to Rev. Taylor are kept busy nowadays. They will be met with a cool reception at the final wind-up of the church troubles.

It is amusing to see so many coming my way of thinking now. It would be more amusing to read what they said six years ago and compare it with what is said now.

Six years ago I used to hear colored men declare that President Roosevelt was as great a man as Lincoln. Now they say that he worse than Jeff Davis or Benedict Arnold.

FAIRPLAY.



SUPERINTENDENT WILLIAM ES TABROOK CHANCELLOR.

MR. CHARLES W. FILLMORE.

Articles of incorporation of the Equitable Fire Insurance Company, capital stock $100,000, with principal office in Chicago, have been filed with the Secretary of State for Illinois by Mr. Chas. W. Fillmore. This company will hand lerpinapclliknsr ? (|'! 7890 7890. dle principally the risks of colored people. Mr. Fillmore is well known in this country and possesses fine business qualities. He is a polished gentleman and very enterprising in business. More of this company and of Mr. Fillmore will be said is the near future.

The West Washington district conference and V. C. E. and S. S. held a dames Etta Gardner, M. E. Pollard, very instructive session last week. Much business transacted. Rev. Logan Johnson, presiding elder, in the chair visit certain Southern schools for the colored people, in order that I may learn more. Even Northerners may say that the race question is not so simple as perhaps I, a Northerner, think. But it is not wise for either Northern or Southern people to be too sure that I am in total darkness regarding the race question.

I was born in Southern Ohio, in a city whose population included thousands of colored people. My paternal grandparents were natives, respectively, of Kentucky and Virginia. I was reared in the Southern traditions until I went to New England for my education. There I spent fifteen years; and, as every colored person well knows, there is no serious prejudice in New England against anyone because of color. During this period, as well as before and since, I visited frequently in the midland country, which is not exactly North or exactly South, where nearly all of my relatives live. I have always been disposed by family tradition to take colored people for granted as individuals each playing his own part in the life of America. I believe in dealing as nearly as I can with every man, woman and child on his or her personal merits; be they Germans or Dutch or Yankees, be they Baptists or Episcopalians or Catholics, be they red, white or brown. I have traveled pretty extensively, in nearly every State in the Union, and in nearly every country of Europe, and I cannot discover nationality or creed or color in minds or in souls.

And I warn all men who claim to be thinkers not to be too quick with generalizations about the various human races, mixed or pure. Show me some quality supposed to be typical, characteristic, and peculiar in the negro, and I will match it in the Teuton or the Latin at once. He is musical, so is the German and so is the Italian. He is emotional, so is the Irishman. But I can produce negroes who are without musical talent and as cold as glaciers. Generalizations of this kind about races at best are suggestive: they are not universal truths.

Of course, the negro must learn to work. So must everyone else. As Emerson said, until a man has a livelihood he has no right to look anyone else boldly in the face. But I have a notion that in the history of America the negro has done his share of work. Before the negro learns to work, however, he must have the free opportunity to work. This is the *crux difficultatis*. Here I stand on common ground with every negro agitator in America, because I stand on that ground for every soul in America. Work for decent wages is a human right. I might say a great deal on this line, for the negro race question is in some respects part and parcel of the two paramount economic questions,—the question of capital and labor and the question of land-ownership. I wish that every negro family owned a home. If the men of the negro race in the cities are not all steady workers, perhaps the cause of it is that they cannot get steady work at fair wages. If this is so, and I believe it is, then our American legislatures and the Congress should devise laws that will tend to increase the demand for labor at fair wages.

Something has been said about an article written by myself six or seven years ago, I believe, on the race question. Nothing has been said about my much more recent remarks on the same question in the two published volumes of a ten-volume history of the United States that I am writng. I advise those who are searching my record to do it thoroughly. I have written a considerable number of books and altogether too many articles to be misunderstood; and I have no desire to escape this record; but I insist that I must be judged for the whole, not on single expressions. It is useless to try to represent me as an enemy of any class, color, creed or condition of my fellowmen. As a school superintendent in the North I have employed teachers of nearly every creed, of various nationalities, of various social classes, poor and rich, and in one instance a colored teacher in white classes for years. In this last instance the parents are extremely well pleased because this lady is an unusually good teacher.

I am, however, not disposed to disturb the social conventions of this midland region, which is neither all Southern nor all Northern in its ideas. What I desire is the best possible white schools in Washington for white people and the best possible colored school for the colored people; and both systems to be the model schools of the land. I wish that the Congress maintained in the District not only High Schools for both races, but a complete free public university system, as do the Western States. I wish that every boy and girl in Washington could feel blessed in being so fortunate as to live here, with the best educational advantages in all Aemrica. Why not? Is not this the city set on the highest hill? I hope that this idea of having in Washington the standard schools of the country and the most complete will take hold upon the mind of every intelligent man and woman now only in Washington, but everywhere else in the United States. Here is the center government; here, also, therefore, should be the center of education upon which in a democracy depends the permanence of government.

I know that The Bee is read by many citizens. Let me add one thing more: Colored men who write books and articles, who preach sermons, and who deliver addresses would do well to discuss themes of general interest and not to stick always to the one sore subject. There are millions of Americans who, like myself, read books and hear speeches for their content and style, because we wish to learn the truth; and the truth on any matter whether it be science or art, literature or religion, is absolutely pure, flawless, and colorless. Let us think of humanity more; and of all the divisions of humanity less. In the great panorama of history, nations, creeds, languages, races change and pass; but human nature endures and improves. It is our individual business to contribute to the improvement.

THE COLORED RACE

REGARDING THE COLORED PEOPLE

FOR THE BEE

BY WILLIAM ESTABROOK CHANCELLOR

Superintendent of Schools, District of Columbia

It may surprise the good people of the South that anyone could believe the race questions of the North are more difficult than the one great race question so much discussed by them. Yet this is just what I believe. I have no small or brief experience in dealing with these Northern race questions; and I have had at least some experience recently with the Southern race question since I came to Washington. To this date I am convinced that the Northern race questions regarding the Anglo-Saxons, the Irish, the Germans, the Scandinavians, the Russian Jews, the Italians, the Hollanders, and the Levantines are more serious than the Southern race question regarding the colored people. Of course, Southerners will immediately say, "This man has a deal to learn." I know that. I am just on the eve of departure to

REGISTER VERNON'S GOOD WORK.

Recently the Register has promoted three colored men in his office, one to a higher grade clerkship, one as chief messenger and a laborer to a messenger.

In thus meting out justice to the few colored men in his office, so long left out in promotions, he has done more during the five months he has held office than his predecessor did during his term of eight years. This speaks well for the Register. May he right other wrongs long borne by the colored employees in his bureau.

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

BY MISS BEATRIZ L. CHASE.

We really think that P. S. Twister in his Washington letter to the Denver Statesman, a little twisted when he says that one teacher "has the clearest intellect of any colored woman now connected with the public school system." We have very many intelligent teachers.

Mr. H. L. Taylor, one of the most prominent colored laboring men, has just been elected First General Vice-President of the International Laborers' Union of Dayton, Ohio.

Sunday evening, November 11, Rev. Clair, of Asbury Church, filled the pulpit of the A. M. E. Zion Church of Rochfor the building fund of the church.

ester, N. Y., the occasion being a rally

Rev. W. Blackwell preached at St. Mark's Mission, Philadelphia, last Sunday afternoon.

Rev. Walter H. Brooks assisted in the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the Second Baptist Church, Richmond, Va. Rev. Brooks was once the pastor of the church. Rev. Z. D. Lewis is now the pastor.

Mrs. C. S. Taylor, a former student of Howard University, is making a record as stenographer out in Iowa.

It is said that the late Mr. John J. Smith, of Boston, who died at the age of eighty-six, was the oldest colored Mason and Odd Fellow in the world.

Mr. Harry Whitley is a attache on the Pullman running between this city and Texas.

A nurse, Miss Grace Merrill, in a hospital at Dayton, Ohio, was bit on the arm by a colored patient, while she was trying to wash his mouth and now she is ill and not expected to live, blo d poison having set in.

The street car service in Memphis, Tenn., was badly crippled by the recent flood. May be the "lims" will get drowned and the crows will fly away.

According to the Tulsa Guide small pox has broken ont at Tulsa, Ind. Ter.

Sylvester Robinson, a mulatto of Kentucky, tried to commit suicide, by shooting, b cause of his color.

The Texas Freeman in speaking of two conventions held recently in Houston said: "Neither of the two had moral stamina to take Issue with President Roosevelt on the stand he has taken with the colored soldiers

COLORED PEOPLE OF LYNCHBURG NOT SO BAD.

Lynchburg, Va., Nov. 17.

If the public is to judge from recent newspaper articles, they evidently have concluded that the colored people of Lynchburg must be exceptionally bad. Such conclusion is untrue, misleading and unfair to the colored citizens of this grand old town. Such prominence given us is the result of Rev. J. C. Jackson, D.D., pastor of the Court Street Baptist Church, appearing before the white ministers conference and presenting his view of the status of the race in this city. As to whether Dr. Jackson was properly quoted by the newspaper reporters we are unable to say. If he was, he is a pessimist of the deepest hue. If he was not, the newspaper correspondents have done him and the colored people of this uiet city a great injustice. The relation quiet city a great injustice. The relation races of this city is unusually good. The colored people are exceptionally intelligent, and are respected in every reasonable way by the white people. Of course there are a few questionable places frequented by some negroes, who are of base character, but these exceptions by no means represent the thousands of hard and earnest working colored people of the Hill City. The Daily Press of Lynchburg has on many occasions spoken in the highest terms of our colored citizens, and now for this false alarm to be raised is cruel and unjust. The time has not come, and we are not expecting it, when the colored ministers of our city will feel it their duty to ask the white ministers to aid them in controlling their respective congregations. The police authorities are well prepared to look after the few lawbreakers of our city, and it is not necessary for the colored preachers to play the role of police, sheriff and detective in order to bring to justice those few who have no respect for law and order. Dr. Jackson did not represent the colored ministers of Lynchburg in any way when he appeared before the white ministers conference, as they had appointed no committee to do such.

Robert W. Goff,
Pastor Rivermont Baptist Church.

ROOMS FOR RENT.

Large, comfortable furnished hooms fo reither ladies or gentlemen, 1207 K street northeast.

Read The Bee.

BUSINESSMEN AT YALE

FACULTY AND STUDENTS TAKE TO COMMERCIALISM.

University in Feeding, Lodging, Lighting and Department Store Enterprises—Activity of Students Varied and Profitable.

New Haven, Conn.—The Yale students are resorting to many enterprises to supply at least additional money for college expenses.

The Yale dining hall, outside of the dormitories themselves, was one of the first business enterprises started as a money making concern for the college. It now serves 1,000 persons at every meal and has a waiting list of 200.

The Yale cooperative store sells everything from a pin to a pony. The college runs its own heating and lighting plant to the exclusion of outside corporations, and the dormitories house 3,000 men.

Recently an order went forth from the college officials prohibiting the selling of light fixtures and student lamps on university property except at a store recently fitted for the purpose on the campus.

The province of the popular dog wagon, or all night lunch, has recently been invaded by the opening of two lunch rooms for students, one on the academic campus and one at the Sheffield Scientific school.

The enterprises conducted by the university through its faculty and corporation, such as the dining hall, dormitories, lighting and heating plants, lunch rooms and cooperative store, are purely business propositions of little interest in themselves save as they represent the entrance of the modern commercial spirit into educational institutions and because the merchants protest against what they consider the usurpation of their field of trade.

The entrance of the undergraduates into college commercialism is interesting because of the unusual nature of the occupations chosen and the way in which these enterprises supplement those chosen by the college authorities, the whole forming a commercial Yale which supplies the needs of educational Yale.

Students conduct a suit pressing establishment, run a laundry, tutor other undergraduates and as agents represent mercantile houses, selling articles of every description.

A daily newspaper and monthly magazines, scientific, medical, legal, literary and humorous, all conducted by students are well patronized and pay their backers handsomely.

When the train rolled into the union station this fall bringing Yale men back to New Haven the returning students were accosted on the platform by two students who solicited the privilege of carrying the baggage of their Yale acquaintances to the campus. The pair had hired two express wagons at three dollars a day and secured nine-tenths of the student trade, much to the chagrin of the regular expressmen.

Teams and licenses for the week cost $45, while the two took in more than $1,000. When this was divided both had enough to carry them through the college year.

Another enterprise giving every promise of success is the Yale student laundry, started this fall. Two students take orders for laundry work, selling a ticket for a specified amount of work upon which they reap 20 per cent. profit when the money is turned over to the laundry concern for which they secure the orders. Upon other than cash orders they get 15 per cent.

The University Suit Pressing company, incorporated, ranks among the most successful of the business propositions of the undergraduates. The students conducting it have a place of business not far from the campus, employ experienced help to clean and press the clothes and boys with handcarts to collect and deliver daily.

Since its inauguration this concern has proved far more satisfactory than the business places conducted for students by outside merchants. Work is more satisfactory and the prices are not so high.

The proprietors do little more than drum up trade, attend to the financial end, and each reaps about $2,000 yearly by this outside venture.

Among the minor ways of making money tutoring is considered by Yale men to pay best. Many Yale graduates have paid their entire way through college by this means.

Among the agents, those selling typewriters, fountain pens and other merchandise receive from 25 to 35 per cent., while those soliciting magazine subscriptions receive from 30 to 35 per cent. Medical students and those in the Sheffield Scientific school must buy instruments or tools that that are costly. Rival firms pay as much as 40 per cent. commission to students who sell their classmates these necessities.

Plans are in the air now for still furthering the commercial side of Yale by establishing a printing department. It is pointed out by those who are anxious to see such an enterprise started that an enormous amount of money is expended yearly by the university for printing catalogues, pamphlets, programmes, official reports, books written by the faculty members, athletic programmes, class and year books, to say nothing of the dozen or more publications daily and periodical. Such a university printing establishment would furnish employment for many students who are trying to earn their way through Yale.

HIS HOME IN PINE TREES.

How a Massachusetts Carpenter Is Overcoming Tuberculosis.

New York.—Charles S. Batterby, a carpenter of Plainville, Mass., has built himself a house among the branches of three pine trees, and in it he lives what he regards as one of the most hygienic lives possible in this climate. Up there he is away from the damp of the evening and the early morning, fresh air is abundant and household cares and duties are few. That his idea has more than the usual virtues of a mere theory is shown by the fact that since dwelling among the pine tree boughs he has so far overcome a severe attack of tuberculosis that he is now able to work at his trade on outside jobs. Neither birds nor monkeys could be better pleased with their abode. He will live in his

Where Battersby Is Fighting Tuberculosis.

primitive house this winter, and, besides furnishing this object lesson of the value of open air treatment, he is constantly advocating the regimen to friends, acquaintances and visitors.

About three years ago Mr. Battersby, then 24 years old, while working in a jewelry factory in Attleboro, caught a severe cold. The illness which followed, combined with his close confinement within doors all day, produced tuberculosis. On the advice of his physician he gave up work and lived outdoors. From the start he began to improve under these altered conditions. The idea of building a house in the trees was his own, however, though the doctor was quick to encourage him in it.

The dwelling is 18 or 20 feet above the ground, resting among the branches of three trees, and having further support from a post. The floor measures eight feet by ten. It has a roof, and mosquito netting covers three sides, with a canvas wall at one end.

When he began to live in the trees Mr. Battersby was in a bad way. Hemorrhages kept him in a generally weak and exhausted state. Now he may be found shingling houses in the neighborhood of his healthful home. A few months more, he thinks, will find him wholly cured of his malady, but even then he will hesitate to give up his cottage among the pine needles. His long occupancy and the renewed health he has obtained has strongly attached him to his odd establishment above the ground.

NATIONAL LEADER OF W. C. T. U.

Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens Opens Annual Convention at Hartford, Conn.

Hartford, Conn.—Mrs. Lillian M. Stevens, who opened the National Women's Christian Temperance union here recently, has been at the head of the organization since the death of Miss Frances Willard, in 1898. In 1894 she was elected vice president at large, and prior to that time she

MRS. L. M. N. STEVENS.
(President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

had been assistant recording secretary 13 years and recording secretary one year. Mrs. Stevens is a native of Dover, Me., and began life as a school teacher. At 21 she was married, and went with her husband to his home near Portland. She first met Miss Willard in 1875, and materially assisted in organizing the Maine W. C. T. U. Besides her temperance work Mrs. Stevens is interested in promoting homes for the dependent classes.

In the Cool of the Morning.

A Spanish poet sings "The King of Spain has the blue dome of heaven for a hat." This doubtless obviates the necessity of his majesty borrowing the queen's shoe horn upon the morning following a royal bender.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Holland Stamps Export Meat.

The Dutch government has brought in a bill providing that all meat for export from Holland shall bear an official stamp as a guarantee of quality. Any infraction of the law will entail severe penalties.

INDORSE WOOD PAVING

FAILURES DUE TO POOR FOUNDATIONS, SAY EXPERTS.

Experiments in Many Cities Being Watched with Great Interest—Precautions Urged Against Decay.

Washington.—Despite the unfavorable experience of many cities, the bureau of forestry of the government maintains that paving blocks of wood make a very satisfactory and economical street if adequate foundations are laid and if proper precautions against decay are taken. The government forest experts say that the failures of the past have occurred because round cedar blocks were used, without precautions against decay and without a sufficiently strong foundation.

The forestry bureau is now conducting an experiment which will go far toward deciding which woods are best. The progress of the experiment can be profitably watched by all cities in which street paving with wood is considered. An experimental pavement has just been laid in Minneapolis as a cooperative undertaking between the city government and the forest service.

Different woods were used and all were treated with creosote. A publication of the bureau of forestry says of the experiment:

"The woods used were longleaf pine, Norway pine, tamarack, white birch, western larch and Washington fir. All blocks were laid with the grain vertical, and were four inches in depth, four inches wide, and from four to ten inches long. These blocks were impregnated with creosote and laid upon a foundation of Portland cement concrete. Successive sections of the pavement were laid in different woods. Also the angles of the courses were varied, one being at right angles to the traffic, another at 45 degrees, and a third between the two, or 67½ degrees.

"This experimental pavement was laid on a street which carries the heaviest traffic of the city, so that comparative results can be obtained in as short a time as possible. Traffic records will be made twice a month, on different days of the week, and from these records an accurate knowledge of traffic conditions may be obtained.

"This investigation should furnish definite information on the following points: The suitability of the various woods, the relative value of heartwood and sapwood, the best dimensions for the blocks, and the most serviceable angle for the courses."

The government experts are positive in their belief that wood pavements have decided advantages. They say:

Recent use of rectangular wooden blocks for street pavements has given excellent results. Many engineers believe that these blocks, when properly creosoted and laid on a concrete foundation, make a pavement which possesses high excellence in a greater number of essential qualities than any other now in use. Among these qualities are great smoothness, low traction resistance, minimum noise, and considering its smoothness, comparatively little slipperiness. Slipperiness has sometimes proved objectionable, but is not greater for wood than for sheet asphalt, all temperature conditions considered; and wood is much less variable in this particular than is asphalt. It is probable that no other pavement with equally slight traction resistance will be found less slippery. Wood pavement is also easy to clean and to maintain, and when well laid gives promise of proving more durable than any other except one constructed of the hardest granite.

"Two main causes have militated against a wider adoption of the creosoted block pavement: One has been the prejudice which was engendered by the former experience with wood; the other is the rise in price of longleaf or Georgia pine, which is the wood now principally used. The forest service is making investigations to find out what woods are most suitable for use in paving, and whether less expensive woods could not be used to supplement the Georgia pine. The investigations have been upon three lines—to learn the present situation, to make tests of the suitability of various woods, and to lay experimental pavements and note their wear under actual traffic conditions."

Canada's Population Increasing.

The ceusus of 1901 showed the Canadian population to be 5,371,315, an increase of about half a million over 1891; a calculation based on a census of the northwest, the immigration returns and other official sources of information, estimates that since 1891 there has been a million increase in the population, a far larger growth than has been shown in any decadal census since confederation, in 1866, and one-fifth of the total growth of the Dominion during the whole of the nineteenth century.

So They Laugh.

The laughter of the different nations is said to vary greatly. The Italian laugh is languid but musical; the Germans laugh in a deliberate fashion. The French are spasmodic and uncertain, the upper-class English guarded and not always genuine, the lower-class English explosive, the Scottish of all classes hearty, and the Irish rollicking. The Chinese laugh is not so expressive as the European. It is usually a titter rather than a genuine outburst of merriment.

TWO NEW SUBMARINES

CRAFT WHICH WILL REVOLUTIONIZE FUTURE SEA WARFARE.

Will Make Junk Heaps of Battleships Worth Millions in a Few Seconds—Mightier Than Verne's Dream.

Boston.—Within the past month there have been launched at Quincy two submarine torpedo boats whose completion marks the coming of a new and terrible epoch in modern warfare.

These torpedo boats, the Octopus and the Cuttlefish, are the first of the new submarines upon which the United States government is experimenting at a cost of millions of dollars.

Monster battleships, such as the great British Dreadnought and the American Louisiana and Connecticut, have been called "the last word in naval construction," but even now, although these vessels have been in commission but a very short time, experts claim that within 18 months other battleships even more powerful will be put upon the ways.

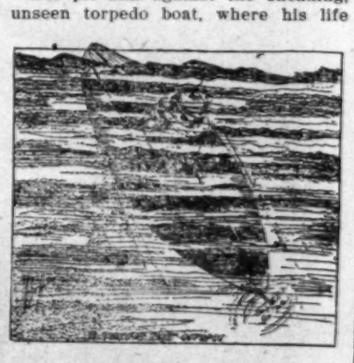
And, furthermore, these same experts say that the new type of torpedo boat that the government is building will be brought to such a state of perfection as to reduce such battleships to atoms with the greatest ease, so that within ten years these magnificent vessels will be fit for little more than junk heaps.

When the new era of warfare is fairly on us the domain of the sea will be sailed by the stoutest hearts that the world will know. Then will come the time when the coward will find no place on a battleship.

To the men who will sail these vessels, life will be held even lighter than the wherewithal to obtain the next meal.

He will have to fight as no man has ever fought before. No modern sailor will complain of a stand-up fight, no matter how unequal, provided he can send back all the muffled fury that his ship contains.

But pit him against the sneaking, unseen torpedo boat, where his life



Submarine Boat Octopus.

will be snuffed out without a second's warning, and he hates it with all the intensity of passion of his brave heart. But such in truth is the battle he will fight in the future, where neither searchlight, torpedo net, nor iron sides are of the slightest avail.

Hidden under 30 feet of water the submarine boat can creep up to her monstrous antagonist, and can detonate a shell containing hundreds of pounds of gun cotton under the very boilers of the ship without the least chance of suffering in turn.

The explosion of this gun cotton will rip a mighty hole in the very vitals of the ship, and cold torrents of water will then pour upon the big boilers quivering with heat. Then will come a roar, in comparison to which the loudest crash of thunder would pale into insignificance. The boilers bursting in halves will rip the ship from stem to stern, while columns of steam and livid tongues of flame will attest the fury incarnate that must find an outlet, and in finding it will uproot guns from their turrets and kill outright practically every man on the ship.

These new torpedo boats which the government is building are nothing more nor less than steel shells, about 60 feet long, built like a cigar, with a fin along the middle, and a conning tower on the upper side. They are scarcely more than ten feet wide, but within this comparatively small space are stored away more than 20 tons of machinery and fittings. This apparatus consists of a gasoline engine which runs the boat while on the surface of the water, while electric power is drawn upon to move the propellers when she is traveling under sea.

In the bow of the boat are two torpedo tubes—her only means of defense. One of these points straight ahead, while the other is tipped upward at an angle of 20 degrees, so that the boat may fire aerial torpedoes when necessary.

The boat is made to dive under the surface by opening the air chambers in the bottom of her hull, thus allowing the water to flow in. The amount of water that is allowed to float into these compartments can be regulated so that the boat may sink to any depth desired. All that is necessary to do to have her come to the surface is to pump the water from these compartments.

These fragile little vessels are the result of the untiring experiments of great mechanical geniuses who have almost made a reality of the fantastic dreams of Jules Verne.

They are the vessels of the future, and every nation has some of the sharpest minds within its realms working hard to make a boat that will be little short of perfection.

MAY WEAR ANY CORSET.

Iowa Supreme Court Decides in Favor of Pretty Actress.

Des Moines, Ia.—Actresses who refuse to wear tights, models who are fickle about the style of their corsets, and baseball players who are given to jumping contracts are upheld by the Iowa supreme court in a decision handed down the other day, the opinion written by Justice Weaver.

It is in the case of a corset company against Helen C. Crosby, in which $10,000 is demanded because the pretty actress broke her contract to pose in the "curve" corsets at Sioux City, and went to wearing "straight fronts."

The case reached the higher court, which said she was entirely right. Her objection to her contract was that the company insisted on an advance man whose reputation or character she did not know. In his opinion Justice Weaver takes occasion to lament the decision of another state, which enjoined Lillian Russell from appearing in one company because she had jumped her contract with another on the ground that the tights they required her to appear in were too cold.

Justice Weaver says that court's action was an "uncharitable conclusion." He also refers to the case of the Philadelphia baseball club against the farfamed Lajoie, who was compelled to bat home runs for Philadelphia though his heart was centered in the success of a rival team.

The supreme court in Iowa would be inclined to give him a free pass. In writing his opinion the justice goes into a lengthy dissertation on corsets, which discloses he has made a study of the question at bar.

THIS BRIDE SCORNS SCIENCE.

Stops College Professor from Making Food Tests with Husband.

Berkeley, Cal.—Prof. M. E. Jaffa, the nutrition expert of the University of California, has lost his star subject for nutrition experiments, and is inclined to blame Cupid altogether for the loss. E. M. Tidd formerly an attache of the university, who won Jaffa's regard by the diligence and zeal with which he carried out Jaffa's directions regarding what food to eat and how to record the results, has deserted the cause of science. A bride in the Tidd household is responsible. The bride would have none of Prof. Jaffa's "messes" as her husband's food.

"He was the greatest subject I ever had," quoth Prof. Jaffa, "because he took a genuine interest in the experiments, and used intelligence in the work. He ate just the things that were laid out for him, kept close watch on the results, and so his data was very useful."

When Mrs. Tidd found that her husband ate the things that Prof. Jaffa prescribed for him she declared that the programme must be changed. She was prepared to cook Mr. Tidd three excellent meals a day, including all the meat and potatoes and vegetables and fruit and bread that a healthy man needs. She could see no sense in Mr. Tidd's eating for Mr. Jaffa, in the interests of science, and so declared herself. Mr. Tidd gave up the programme.

Tidd has resigned his place as university attache also, and now is enrolled on the list of policemen in Berkeley.

ROOM FULL OF GIFTS TO QUEEN.

Golden Caskets, Silver Trowels, Etc., Stored Away in Palace.

London.—King Edward is constantly presenting his queen with gifts, and her majesty never returns from a visit abroad without finding some beautiful piece of jewelry or silver or some object of art.

The king's latest gift was purchased from the Austrian exhibition at Earl's Court. It consisted of a complete set of crystal ice cream dishes and large crystal goblets. The dishes and goblets have a narrow gold rim, and on each piece is the initial "A" in gold, surmounted by a crown.

Gifts of this kind the queen makes a point of using at least several times a year, but "public" gifts are never seen or used at all.

In a vast lumber room at Buckingham palace are golden caskets, silver trowels, presentation albums, pictures and hundreds of odds and ends connected with public functions. At Windsor castle, too, there are now two large rooms packed with goods of a certain value which will be eventually handed down to the prince of Wales.

STEALS LIDS OF MANHOLES.

Indiana Woman Introduces Innovation in Thieving.

Indianapolis, Ind.—An innovation in the way of thieving is credited by the police to Rosa Josephs, a woman of 28, who has been sent to the workhouse for stealing lids from sewer manholes about the city's streets. It is charged that the woman stole four from the streets on the South Side, and it is suspected that more missing lids might be traced to her efforts in this line.

The police were mystified by the first report of the thefts. The lids seemed to have taken wings. Finally Detectives Simon and Hauser were detailed on the case. They suspected that the lids might bring a fair price at a junk shop, and after calling at several shops located one. It was found that Mrs. Josephs had sold this lid, and others which she had sold were afterwards located. In all four were found. The lids are worth one dollar apiece, but were sold by the woman for 20 cents each.

HEBREW FOR CABINET

OSCAR L. STRAUS, FIRST MAN OF HIS RACE TO HOLD HONOR.

Will Succeed Metcalf as Secretary of Commerce and Labor—Three of President's Family From Empire State.

Washington.—President Roosevelt has announced his selection of Oscar L. Straus of New York, a Democrat, for Secretary of Commerce and Labor, the appointment to be made on the retirement of Secretary Shaw and Attorney General Moody. The appointment of Mr. Straus is the first instance of a Hebrew citizen being made a member of the President's Cabinet.

With this selection New York gets three places in the official family, as Secretary Root, Postmaster General Cortelyou, and Secretary Straus are from the Empire state.

The changes in the Cabinet, as officially announced at the White House, are:

Secretary of the Treasury—George B. Cortelyou.

Postmaster General—George Von L. Meyer.

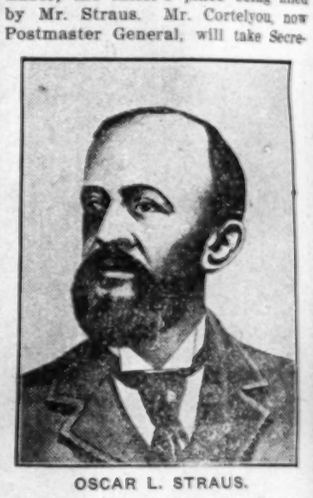
Attorney General—Charles J. Bonaparte.

Secretary of the Navy—Victor H. Metcalf.

Secretary of Commerce and Labor—Oscar L. Straus.

The name of the successor to Mr. Meyer as Ambassador to Russia has not been disclosed, but it is considered likely that Lloyd C. Griscom, now Ambassador, will get the place.

The general understanding for some time has been that Attorney General Moody will retire on the 1st of the coming January, and that Secretary Shaw will follow him on the 4th of March. On the first of the year, therefore, Mr. Bonaparte, who is now Secretary of the Navy, will succeed Mr. Moody as Attorney General, and he will in turn be succeeded by Mr. Metcalf, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, the latter's place being filled by Mr. Straus. Mr. Cortelyou, now Postmaster General, will take Secretary Shaw's place on the 4th of March, at which time Mr. Meyer is to become Postmaster General.



OSCAR L. STRAUS.
(First Jewish Citizen to Become Member of President's Cabinet.)

The selection of Mr. Straus, who was the United States Minister to Turkey during President Cleveland's first administration, caused much surprise. He is a member of The Hague tribunal, a merchant, and a diplomat. He was born in Otterbarg, Rhenish Bavaria, Dec. 23, 1850; came to the United States in 1854 and lived in Georgia until 1865. He graduated from Columbia university in 1871 with degree of M. A.; from the Columbia law school in 1873, with degree of LL. B.; Brown university in 1878 as an LL. D., Washington and Lee university as an LL. D., and the University of Pennsylvania. He is engaged in mercantile life as a member of the firm of L. Straus & Sons, importers of pottery and glassware.

Mr. Straus was appointed United States Minister to Turkey by President Cleveland and served from 1887 to 1889, and was reappointed by President McKinley to the same position and served from 1898 to 1900. He was president of the New York board of trade and transportation, president of the American Jewish Historical society, National Primary league, and is a member of the executive committee of the national civil service commission and of the American Social Science association. He is a member of the International Law association and is the author of several works, including "The Origin of the Republican Form of Government in the United States," "Roger Williams, the Pioneer of Religious Liberty in the United States," "The Development of Religious Liberty in the United States," and "Reform in the Consular Service."

Alcohol in Bread.

There has been much discussion about the quantity of alcohol contained in ordinary bread as the result of the fermentative process to which it is subjected before baking. Evidently the quantity is small, says the Youth's Companion, but until recently it would appear, chemists have not succeeded in accurately measuring it. Now, however, it is announced that D. O. Pohl, by an elaborate process based upon the distillation of the bread to be tested in a Papin digester, has ascertained that ordinary bread normally contains .0753 of a gram of alcohol for every 100 grams of bread, or a little more than seven parts in 10,000. It is well to be precise even in small things.

SQUIERS' CAREER INTERESTING.

New Minister to Panama Began Life as Soldier—His Varied Service.

Washington.—Herbert Goldsmith Squiers, the newly appointed American minister to Panama, has had an interesting career. When a very young man he passed the highest military examination ever recorded in Washington. Senator Sherman afterward appointed his second lieutenant in an infantry regiment stationed out west. Several months later Mr. Squiers exchanged into Custer's famous Seventh cavalry, in which he remained until he gave up the army for a diplomatic life.

His first appointment was to Berlin, where he was second secretary to the United States legation. His next post was in China. Then he was first secretary under Minister Conger and

HERBERT G. SQUIERS.
(New American Minister to Panama.)

did valiant work during the siege at Pekin, for which he received the thanks of the British government. Mr. Squiers was the first American minister to Cuba. While there, in January, 1904, he lost his eldest son, Fargo Squiers, who met his death from an accidental shot fired by his chauffeur, with whom he was practicing in the yard of the Squiers residence.

Mr. Squiers has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Helen Fargo of Buffalo, who left four children. Some years ago he married Miss Harriet Woodcock of Sing Sing, N. Y. A few weeks ago the engagement of Miss Georgia Fargo Squiers, the second daughter, was announced to Harold C. Whitman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Whitman of New York.

BULLDOG BOUGHT FOR $5,000.

Girl Gets Animal Who Has Taken Over 300 Prizes.

New York.—Mahomet, one of the best known bulldogs of the present day, arrived here on the steamer Minnetonka recently. He was consigned to Miss L. De Groot, of this city, who, it is said, paid $5,000 for him. This is the sum Richard Croker, Jr., paid for Rodney Stone, as well as the amount George J. Gould paid for Heath Baronet. Mahomet's chief rivals in England have been Nuhurst Doctor and Moston Michael, and many British experts consider Miss De Groot's purchase the best of his sex. Mahomet is a heavyweight, white and brindle son of Khalifa and Lady Dorothy, the latter a daughter of

$5,000 Bulldog Mahomet.

the late Rodney Stone. Mahomet has won some 300 first and special prizes in Great Britain.

Lightning Bug Diet; Illuminated Eggs.

Wildwood, N. J.—It is a pity the lightning bug season is at an end, for skeptical persons will not be able to verify the truth of John Shaeffer's statement that by feeding hens lightning bugs you can induce them to lay illuminated eggs.

Mr. Shaeffer, during the height of the lightning bug season, gave two hens nothing else to eat, and he declares that each day he got two eggs of 16-candle-power strength.

By varnishing the eggs he has preserved their strength, and he believes the longer these glowing eggs are kept the stronger they will grow.

By painting them red, blue or green he found that he could get as many different colored lights, and most beautiful effects could be got by stringing them in festoons.

He thinks that if lightning bugs are fed to ostriches lights large enough for automobile lamps can be had.

New Island.

Fishermen report from Seward, Alaska, that a new island has been formed in Bering Sea by a submarine eruption. They say that vast quantities of rock were thrown up which form a series of rugged headlands; that the waters of the sea were very warm near the island and the air so hot that they were unable to approach nearer than to get a long sight of it.

IS FREED BY CHANCE

MURDERER LIBERATED THROUGH MAN WHO PROCURED HIS CONVICTION.

Spends 23 Years Behind Bars of Auburn (N. Y.) Prison—Met Justice Jenks, His Benefactor, by a Strange Accident.

New York.—The circumstances that led to the release recently of Giuseppe Guidici from life imprisonment in Auburn prison show what an important factor chance is in the career of some men. Twenty-four years ago a mere boy in intelligence and experience came to this country from Italy. Behind him he left his four-year-old sister, Anna, whom he promised to bring over as soon as he had made enough money. Three months later he was under sentence of death for the murder of a countryman whom he shot in a quarrel.

He was first taken to Sing Sing, where his good behavior and quiet demeanor won him the praise and confidence of the prison officials, and in 1890 he was transferred to Auburn. For 20 years Guidici labored behind prison bars, utterly despairing that he would ever become a free man again. Last February, however, by strange chance, Justice Almet F. Jenks, of the appellate division of the supreme court, who in 1894, as assistant district attorney of King's county, conducted the prosecution of Guidici, met him in Auburn prison.

The justice, in company with Justice Nathan L. Miller, had gone to Rochester to attend a banquet given to the justices of the appellate division, and was the guest of Justice Rich, who suggested a visit to the prison. It was Sunday, and the warden, in showing them around, chanced to call Guidici, who was near by, to bring him a key. When the convict returned, Justice Jenks, much im-

GIUSEPPE GUIDICI.
(Man Whom Chance Freed from Life Imprisonment.)

pressed with the quiet demeanor of Guidici, made inquiries about him.

When told the history of the man, the justice suddenly recalled that he had conducted his prosecution. Questioning the warden still further, he learned that of all trustworthy and well behaved convicts in the prison, Guidici was the model. He had earned the confidence of the warden and the keepers, and for 11 years had been a trusty with the freedom of the entire prison. Justice Jenks was touched, and calling the prisoner to him, said:

"Guidici, do you remember me? I was the district attorney who sent you here."

"No, sir," replied the prisoner.

"Would you like to be free?" continued the justice.

"Yes, sir, I would," rejoined Guidici. "I am contented here; they treat me very well, but I would like to be free. I have been here so long; 23 years," and bowed with grief, the convict hung his head while tears rolled down his cheeks.

Justice Jenks was much affected, and promised Guidici that he would try to secure his pardon. From that day he, as well as Justice Miller, labored until they obtained a full pardon for Guidici from Gov. Higgins. But the kind hearted justices did not stop there. They wanted to make the man's future as secure as possible, and accordingly Guidici has been sent to Cortlandt, N. Y., where Justice Miller has a farm. There work will be given Guidici for the rest of his days.

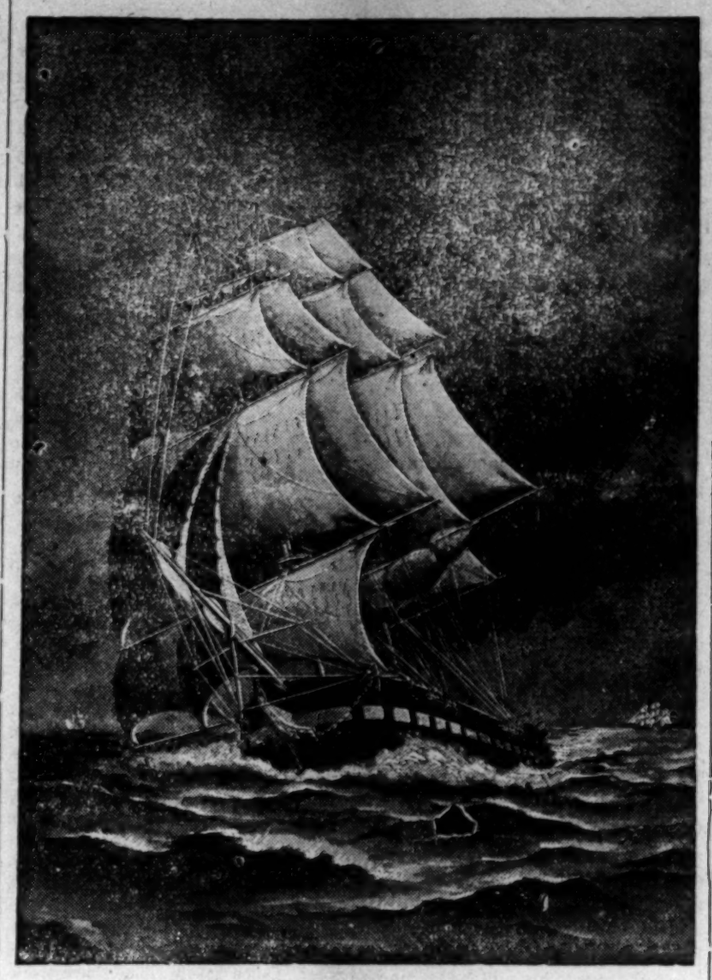
On his arrival in this city from Auburn, Guidici was looked after by Harry States, special officer of the appellate division, who at the expense of Justice Jenks took him to places of amusement and showed him the many changes that had taken place in the city in the past 23 years. He also spent much time in the Justice's chambers, where he has been shown marked attention and kindness.

When Guidici was convicted he spoke no English, and was unable to read or write. To-day he is a different man. During his long confinement he studied a great deal and speaks English fluently and with intelligence. He is about 53 years old. To a reporter he said:

"Yes, I am happy to be free. I was very kindly treated in the prison, but I'm glad to be out. More than once I despaired of ever being a free man, and now I am going to start life all over again. The crime that I committed in a moment of anger has been atoned for, and in the future I will do my best to balance the evil committed, but above all, I shall never forget Justices Jenks and Miller."

Of his sister in Italy he said he had not heard since he went to prison, but he will try to find her and bring her to live with him.

"Old Ironsides."



This historic old vessel, once the pride of the American navy, and around which so many memories cling, is now being rebuilt by order of congress, and when completed will be identical with its former appearance and equipment.

LIGHT ON BIBLE AGE

FOUND IN RECENT DISCOVERIES AT GEZER.

Many of the Statements of the Old Testament Scriptures Are Explained by Them—Back to Abraham's Time.

London.—The romantic work of ascertaining the light which modern exploration can throw upon the Palestine of the Biblical age and upon Old Testament narratives has added another volume to the library that has accumulated sincne these researches began in 1864.

The new volume, "Bible Sidelights from the Mound of Gezer," is by the well known antiquary, R. A. Stewart Macalister, director of excavations for the Palastine exploration fund.

The site of the ancient and buried city of Gezer was identified 36 years back, but its excavation is the most recent enterprise, begun in 1902 and brought down to last summer, when some glimpses of the results achieved were given at the annual meeting of the Palestine exploration fund. The present book is the forerunner and popular summary of the complete memoir now in preparation on a scale of considerable magnitude.

The excavations have added 1,500 years to the early history of Gezer, dating it back to 3000 B. C., when a diminutive cave dwelling race lived there. A landmark in its Biblical history is that the city was given by the king of Egypt to his daughter when she married Solomon. It stood on the verge of the territory inhabited by that mysterious race, the Philistines, and when David routed them he went in pursuit as far as Gezer.

Among the many Old Testament stories which have fascinated humanity are the idyl of Rebecca (Genesis 24), and the exploits of Samson.

Rebecca, who went to draw water from a well, was picked out from the other maidens by the servant of Abraham, who was in quest of a wife for his master's son. She thus became the wife of the Patriarch Isaac and the mother of Esau and Jacob. The unearthing of houses at Gezer helps experts to fill in the story of the wooing of Rebecca by reconstructing for us the home of the maiden and her interesting brother Laban.

The death of Samson, narrated in the book of Judges, has been ranked as a myth by critics who could not accept the possibility of his supposed achievement in pulling down the pillars and killing so many Philistines. But in a stratum at Gezer, some 300 years older than the time of Samson, the excavators have found a form of building which answers to a remarkable extent the conditions of the story. It is a temple with a portico supported by four wooden pilars.

The discoveries at Gezer also enable experts to form a fair conception of the Horites, a hitherto unknown race of cave dwellers referred to in Genesis and Deuteronomy. The Amorites, who are mentioned for their "iniquities" in Genesis, now stand in clearer light, for their many forms of idolatry and moral abominations are better understood by the digging out of the "high place" of Gezer, which is the largest early Palestinian sanctuary or place of worship yet unearthed.

Coolies Now Smoke Cigarettes.

Coolies in China are giving up their long and cumbersome pipes, and taking to cigarettes.

HAVE SAVAGE INSTINCTS.

Brothers and Associates Display Ferocity Almost Beyond Belief.

Charlestown, W. Va.—A story of crime almost unparalleled reached here from Ivydale, a village in Clay county near the Braxton county border. The remains of Russell Perry, a lumber grader in the employ of the C. L. Ritter Lumber company, on Big Buffalo creek, were picked up by a section crew at Jessica, a lumber camp three miles from Ivydale. A freight train had run over the man's body and, although terribly mangled, marks of foul play were plainly seen, a bullet hole being found below one eye, while his throat had been cut from ear to ear apparently with a pocket knife or some such instrument.

Justice W. P. Hambrick, of Clay, quickly summoned a jury for an inquest and sufficient evidence was procured to jail three young men, brothers, named Dickey, who had been drinking with Perry, while two other men are strongly suspected of complicity in the terrible crime.

Evidence is said to have been given at the inquest to the effect that Perry was beaten almost into insensibility by his companions, after which he was shot while held motionless and his throat was cut. The body was then placed on the railroad track.

Perry was known to have had several hundred dollars on his person, of which he had been robbed. The remains were brought to Clay to be shipped to Farmer, Ky., the dead man's home. A thorough investigation is being made in the hope of bringing to justice all implicated in the crime.

The three Dickey boys are cousins of Sarah Ann Legg, who was sentenced to be hanged by the circuit court of Clay county at the last July term for the murder of her husband, but has since obtained a new trial, which is now pending.

ROARIN' LION IN GEORGIA.

Tattnall County Is Haunted by a Big Yellow Cat.

Savannah, Ga.—The lower section of Tattnall county is pretty well scared because a wild lion has been seen in that vicinity. Mothers are keeping their children indoors after dark and posses of determined men are trying to run down the unwelcome visitor and put him to death. On Thursday the lion was seen on Mr. Brooks Harvey's place, between Morrison and Groveland. Mr. Harvey could not kill him at that time, as he did not have his gun. The animal was seen by both Mr. and Mrs. Harvey. It was very large and appeared quite ferocious. Since then it has been heard roaring in the vicinity by several people at night. As far as can be learned, it has not carried away any hogs or cattle and the people are wondering what it lives on. Two or three searching parties have gone out for the beast, but they have not been successful in capturing him.

About two years ago Mr. David Beasley killed a lion near Groveland. He has it stuffed at his home now. This one is said to be very much like the one Mr. Beasley killed and many think it is possibly his mate. Until the new arrival is slain there will continue to be excitement.

Mrs. Langtry Drops the "Lily."

Mrs. Langtry, who is now playing in a vaudeville sketch, will not allow her manager to advertise her as "Lily" Langtry. Only intimates are now permitted to call her by that name.

THE FLIP BUG'S JUMP

ARIZONA SOCIETY TORN UP OVER NEW GAME OF CHANCE.

It Was Imported from Mexico—Much in Favor Now by the Women of Yuma—Rules of the Game.

Yuma, Ariz.—The high society of this town is all torn up over the evil effects of the flip bug craze. Not since Bill Baker ran off to Sonora with Bonesy Swan's wife and Bonesy's four children has Yuma had such a shakedown of its best social set. It is all due to Mrs. Isaac Steppacher's mother, Senora Chiquita Salvadores y Casabianca, of Magdalena, state of Sonora, Mexico, and the common flip bug of the Mojave desert.

Senora Casabianca is a Mexican of the old Castilian lineage. The flip bug is a species of beetle. Senora Casabianca's chief characteristic is a love for rare forms of gambling. The flip bug's only interesting feature is his peculiar ability to jump about two feet in the air when prodded with a toothpick.

About two months ago Senora Casabianca came up from Magdalena to pay a visit to her daughter and her son-in-law, "Ike" Steppacher, who is the "well-known and popular night clerk" in the Golden Eagle hotel, near the railroad station. About a week after Senora Casabianca arrived Mrs. Steppacher sent out cards to the society folk inviting them to a little afternoon affair. On the bottom of the cards, which were the best specimens of the Weekly Scorpion's fine engraving work, were the words "Flip Bug" in old English type.

On the day of the reception the guests came early. Mrs. Steppacher did not keep them in suspense. After passing around the frappe mescal she introduced the ladies to her mother and then led them into the library. In the middle of the room stood a roulette layout without the wheel. There were chairs around for the guests and a stack of chips in front of the banker's place.

The wondering guests were each asked to buy in, blue chips costing four bits and the reds and whites in proportion. Most of the women had come well heeled; the others wrote out I. O. U's. Then they sat down and Mrs. Steppacher's mother produced a flip bug.

The bug, which is a beetle about as big as a three-months-old cockroach, is a very peculiar insect. When caught in the fingers it will play possum and draw all of its six muscular legs up close to its abdomen. When placed on a flat surface the bug remains apparently dead until prodded in the rear. Then it will suddenly leap about two feet in the air, landing two feet or so away, sometimes on its back, sometimes on its feet.

In the new game of "flip bug," as introduced at Mrs. Steppacher's reception, the bug is placed in the center of the board. There he stays, curled up while the players make their bets. One can bet on red or black; on numbers, odd or even, and on whether the flip bug will land on his back or his feet. This last chance gives an added zest to the game.

When all bets are made the banker gently pokes the flip bug. He jumps. Where he lands, there the banker pays; the banker also pays on whether he lands right side up or not. Bets are then cashed, the flip bug is coralled and a new round of bets is made. When the bug jumps off the board altogether the banker gets his percentage.

As a matter of course, flip bug became the rage in Yuma's social set. Every afternoon for weeks there was a flip bug party. Popular patrons of the town set their little boys out on the mesa hunting for flip bugs as they would a Mexican hairless dog, and carried them everywhere they went in little cages made of cork and pins and suspended on their chatelaines. Big gambling debts began to be contracted by the unfortunates and heavy orders for dress goods were sent to Los Angeles by the lucky ones.

TAUGHT TO ACQUIRE REST.

Wake Up Brighter After a Ten-Minute Nap, Following Noon Hour.

Hazelton, Pa.—Miss Evans, a Banks township school teacher, believes she has solved the problem of drowsiness in school children after the noon hour. For some time she noticed this, and then began to do a little experimenting. Accordingly, at two p. m. of the introductory day, she explained to her pupils that she would permit them to take a nap of ten minutes, in hopes that it would brighten and enliven them to more vigorous work. The announcement was received with broad smiles, indicative of inexpressible delight.

"Now, children, the signal to take a nap will be, 'Heads down!' and I want each of you to place your head on your desk and not raise it until I call 'Heads up!'" said the teacher.

The first experiment worked like magic and the delight of the teacher was boundless and visions of great fame loomed before her.

With the nap over the pupils resumed their studies with renewed vigor and mastered their work in a manner that was amazing. She imparted the secret to other teachers and all are favorably impressed with the idea, but fear to put it into execution until officially sanctioned.

It has set many of the pedagogues thinking, and the subject will be discussed in the near future at the local institute and will no doubt eventually reach the county institute.

MUST CHOOSE CROWN.

Recent Death Reopens Question of Succession to Duchy of Brunswick.

London.—The death of Prince Albrecht of Prussia, Regent of the Duchy of Brunswick, has reopened the question of succession to the Duchy—a question first raised on the death of the reigning Duke William in 1884. The heir to the Brunswick throne is the Duke of Cumberland, who is, however, excluded on account of his refusal to give up his claim to the throne of Hanover. The late Duke of Cambridge was also excluded owing to his refusal to give up his English appointments and residence.

The Ducal house of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel, extinct on the death of Duke William, was one of the most ancient and illustrious of the Germanic Confederation. His ancestor, Harry the Lion, possessed in the

DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.
(He Must Choose Between German and English Crowns.)

twelfth century the united Duchies of Bavaria and Saxony, with other territories in Northern Germany; but having refused to aid the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa in his wars with the Pope, he was, by a decree of the Diet, deprived of the whole of his territories, with the sole exception of his allodial domains, the principalities of Brunswick and Luneburg. These possessions were, on the death of Ernest the Confessor, divided between the two sons of the latter, who became founders of the lines of Brunswick-Luneburg, Elder Line, and Brunswick-Luneburg, Younger Line, the former of which was represented in the Ducal House of Brunswick, while the latter, which included Hanover in its possessions, is merged in the British royal family. After many changes, the Elder Line became Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel, and the Younger Line Brunswick-Luneberg, or Brunswick-Hanover. If the Duke's claim were allowed, the Younger Line would become the reigning family, the elder being extinct.

The diet of the Duchy of Brunswick has adopted the proposition made by the council of state that if the Duke does not ally himself with Prussia within three months the diet shall proceed to elect a sovereign from the collateral lines.

QUEEN'S DOLL AND CRADLE.

Favorite Toys of Girlhood Days of Alexandra.

London.—Here is a picture of the doll and its cradle that were the favorite toys of Queen Alexandra of

Queen Alexandra's Toys.

Great Britain when she was a little girl. They have been treasured by her through all the years, and quite recently she presented them to a London museum.

At the time the present queen of England delighted in rocking her quaint little baby doll to sleep in its equally quaint cradle she was the daughter of the duke of Schleswig-Helstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg. The duke, in expectation of the crown of Denmark, gave drawing lessons to increase his modest income.

His daughters were brought up quite strictly. They were made to learn diligently. They had to cut out and sew their own toilets. For this purpose each of them received about $3 a month, which sufficed to dress them from head to foot.

And the three little German girls were marvelously pretty in their simple, thin cotton frocks. Only the boots wore out far too soon, which was a source of great trouble to Alexandra, who was always dancing and jumping about.

To Prevent Collision at Sea.

An engineer named Fisher, according to a dispatch from Berlin, Germany, has taken out a patent for wireless electrical appliances by which steam will be automatically shut off in two vessels that are approaching each other in a fog at a distance of from one-half to three-quarters of a mile.

Money isn't everything, but it often makes a good imitation.

THE BEE

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WHY ACCUSE HIM?

There is a disposition on the part of a few prejudiced individuals to accuse Prof. B. T. Washington of being responsible for the childish order of Mr. Roosevelt. Now what did he have to do with the action of the President? What made Mr. Washington responsible for dismissal of these colored troops any more than the editor of The Bee? Is it fair or just to continually hound this man and misrepresent and charge him with acts of which he is not guilty? If Mr. Washington has made mistakes or said things that we did not approve, is it fair to resurrect the dead when he is now bringing forth live issues. Has not the time come for united action on the part of the colored citzens? We want it understood that The Bee will continue to support Mr. Washington when he is right, just as it would any other American citizen. Mr. Washington is doing things now that no other American can do.

Tuskegee is a monument to the colored man South, and it is the duty of those who are living in the South to make terms with those who will treat them properly. If it is to the interest of the colored citizens South to vote the Democratic ticket or any other ticket, he should do so. A man is very foolish to vote against those from whom he receives his support. Let the race unite. Let us forget the brutalities of the past and unite with Mr. Washington in strengthening the business interests of the colored American. The colored citizens must be able to meet the white man in every walk of life. What must he do, therefore, to accomplish it? Mr. Washington does not oppose higher education. He says so. He does not advocate industrial education to the exclusion of everything else. Since these are facts, why should we then oppose him? If he advocates the same principles and methods we advoate, why then oppose him? One or two of our contemporaries have gone into hysterics because we are broad-minded enough to give Mr. Washington credit for what he is doing. That is the great trouble with the colored Americans. Democrats and Republicans fight, the blue and the gray stab each other in public and dine and sleep together. But the colored man never knows when he has enough. Some imagine that the best policy is to remain divided always. We have read after and heard Mr. Washington speak and we are convinced that he is the race's truest friend, notwithstanding what others may say of him. In this regard we must part with the company of opposition and turn our attention to the enemy within and without. If Mr. Washington is doing everything to aid his people, why accuse him?

HE REFUSES?

President Roosevelt refuses to yield to the demands of the American people, but would rather cater to the prejudiced whims and demands of the South. The people should ask him no favors but appeal to Congress. The attacks of Tillman, Vardaman and others have not done the race half the harm that Mr. Roosevelt has since he has been President of the United States. Mr. Taft cabled the President and told him of the demands of the nation and in reply he said that he would not recede from his former action. Is this a ruse to bring Mr. Taft in popular favor with the American people and secure his (Taft's) nomination? Let us watch the movement. We have as much faith in Mr. Taft as we have in President Roosevelt. It is quite evident that Mr. Roosevelt wants to control the next Republican National Convention. Will he succeed? If he should, the man named by him would undoubtedly pursue the present policy of the administration. In 1904 we warned the nation against the present incumbent of the White House. At that time the politicians and especially the colored people thought Mr. Roosevelt a great man. We saw nothing great in him. We said then as we say now, that he is a small man. We have never been deceived in him. We thoroughly understood the man. We understand him too well. He thinks that his acts are great. He doesn't know how small they are. What we want to know, why he didn't discharge the commissioned officers as well? If the entire three companies are guilty of acts that would justify their dishonorable discharge, why were not the white officers included in his sweeping order of dismissal? We have no faith in anything the President has done or said. He is neither one thing or the other. He blows hot and cold. This is something the people will not tolerate. He may believe that he has struck a popular chord and within the next few days he will come back with something of a soothing nature. We again warn the American colored man to be aware of Theodore Roosevelt. This so-called door of hope policy meant nothing. The best evidence—he has done nothing but balk on the color question since he has been President. We have no tears to shed, because right is bound to prevail. We should call him the Don Quixote President. Mr. Roosevelt will not have an honorable place in history.

DR. W. E. CHANCELLOR.

The Bee presents to its readers this week a portrait and the views of Superintendent W. E. Chancellor on the colored citizen. The Bee has always maintained that Dr. Chancellor has no color prejudice and it has found itself strongly sustained in this direction. If the people would come in closer touch with Dr. Chancellor they would appreciate him better. There are all kinds of conjectures as to his prospective southern trip. Now, is it a crime for an educator to go South? Strange to say, but nevertheless true, some of the best educated colored men and women come from the South. Then why not permit him to go South and ascertain the secret of the Southern educated colored man? Dr. Chancellor is desirous of visiting some of the leading colleges South and see if these southern instituions, conducted by colored teachers, are conducted upon the same basis as the colored schools of this city, and if their methods of teaching are better, he will no doubt introduce them into the schools. He has a knowledge of the teaching in northern white schools, hence his visit to the colored schools South. As a refutation of the charge that Dr. Chancellor is color prejudiced, The Bee is aware of the appointment of a Miss Smith (colored) as a teacher in a white school. This lady is yet employed as a teacher of white children in Patterson, N. J. Since Dr. Chancellor has been superintendent of the schools in this city, his efforts have been to improve their conditon. The color of a teacher's skin does not enter into his mind. He treats every teacher with respect who comes to his office and there has never been a man at the head of our schools who has endeavored to do more than Dr. Chancellor. He is aggressive and progressive. These useless and harmless agitators who are tramping the streets at night abusing the superintendent do not represent the school interest in this city. They are without a following and without authority to represent the people. When the people of this city want to be represented they will authorize some one to represent them, but they certainly repudiate this self-constituted citizens' committee consisting of about five disgruntled individuals seeking notoriety. If they had any standing at home they would not attempt to thrust themselves upon other people and neither would they attempt to represent other people without authority. These atacks upon the Board of Education are unfounded and if this self-constituted committee wants something to attack, let it go to work on the Jim Crow cars that enter and go out the city from Alexandria, Va.

THE SACRIFICE.

John Wright, who has been condemned today by a Virginia jury for an alleged crime, is a black spot upon the fair name and reputation of the state which is known as the Mother of Presidents. This is a case where justice should step in and stay the hand of an unjust and foul verdict. If what has been reported be true, the conviction of this innocent man will be a monetary sacrifice of a man who is not guilty of crime. The Bee doesn't believe that the good people of the state of Virginia will permit the execution of Wright with the evidence that was introduced at the trial. Attorney Clements, who was assigned to defend Wright, made a bold and eloquent defense. He has demonstrated his legal ability and has established beyond all doubt the innocence of Wright, notwithstanding the verdict of the jury. The persistency with which this unfortunate man has been pursued, the methods that were resorted to to force identification, all tend to prove the innocence of this unfortunate man. representation was made to Judge Clabaugh when the governor of Virginia issued a requisition? What did Crandall Mackey tell the Chief Justice? Was he told that Wright would be arraigned and tried for an alleged murder committed in Alexandria Co., or would be tried for rape claimed to have been committed on Miss Grisby? What did Crandall Mackey tell certain colored members of the bar before he carried Wright across the line? Wright is being sacrificed to satisfy the prejudices of a Virginia mob or the mercenary ambition of those interested in Luna Park.

TOO MUCH STAGE PLAY.

While it is but right that a people should resent disparaging references to them, yet there is such a thing as taking offense when none is intended; and there is such a thing as a people who employ degrading terms when speaking of one another and yet becoming angry or affecting to become angry when other people use terms far less offensive. Some very prominent colored people are in the habit of referring to other colored people as "niggers" and "darkies," and yet become highly indignant when they themselves are referred in the same terms. We have in mind a colored man of national reputation who has a distinct liking for the term darky when speaking of those of his own kind in private conversation.

A few days since a case was on trial in one of the courts. On one side was a colored lawyer, and on the other side was a white lawyer and a colored lawyer. The white lawyer referred to each of the other lawyers as Mister So-and-so; the colored lawyers referred to the white lawyer as Mister So-and-so, but when they referred to each other it was simply So-and-so.

The fact is that a people must respect themselves before they can complain of disrespect from others. There is entirely too much stage play in all our dealings with serious matters. First of all be honest and sincere in speech and in act, and then there will be no ground for any one to charge hypocrisy and insincerity.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

There have been times when we could boast of administrations. But what has the present administration done of which we can boast or admire? Its blunders have been many which have been disastrous or fatal. It will go down in history as the weakest since the foundation of the government. The death of the late President McKinely took from the Cabinet some of the most learned men in the republic and supplanted them by some of the smallest. To a great extent many of the appointees have been mediocre as well as narrow and prejudiced in their actions. It has been a selfish and treacherous play to the Southern oligarchy to the detriment and degradation of the colored citizen. That the rank and file of the colored citizens have been deceived and today they are wondering what the next step will be.

TRIBUTE TO NEGRO TOWN.

From the Hattiesburg Weekly Times.

Mound Bayou is a town of 2,000 enterprising and progressive negroes—there is not a white family within six miles of the place—and every municipal officer is a negro. The town does not owe a debt.

We clip the following from the Journal, which is indeed a most gratifying statement:

"Will the negro race work out its own salvation along the Mound Bayou lines? Quien sabe? These have worked out for themselves a better local government than any superior people have ever done for them in freedom. But it is a generally accepted principle in political economy that any homogeneous people will in time do this. These people have their local governemnt, but it is in consonance with the county, State and national governments and international conventions all in the hands of another race. Could they conduct as successfully a county government in addition to their local government and still under the State and national governments conducted by another race? Sufficient negroes of the Mound Bayou type, and guided as they were in the beginning, will be able to do so."

PHILADELPHIA EXAMPLE OF POLITICAL SLAVERY.

From the Philadelphia Courant.

Philadelphia, the birthplace of American liberty, stands foremost today as an example of bossism and political slavery. The system of graft has so permeated every line of the public service, under "Gang" manipulation, that only by a most sweeping resolution can the city be restored to a semblance of that condition for which it was named.

The seriousness of this condition does not seem to force itself upon us in proportion to our vital interests. Outsiders say that Philadelphia is "corrupt and contented," and that the negro voters are assisting in perpetuating this system of corruption to the eternal disgrace of the whole race. The issue is of more concern to us as a race than it is to other races. The white man's love of ethics allows him better opportunities to dodge the responsibility. He is measured by the best in his race, while we are too often measured by the worst in ours.

THE CONVICTION OF JOHNSON.

From the Richmond Planet.

The case of Austin Johnson (colored), charged with criminal assault upon Ruth Pinchback (white), is one of the most remarkable in the criminal annals of this state. That she was criminally assaulted admits of no question and that the fiend who assaulted her has gone "unwhipt of justice" is a fact that all thoughtful observing men will recognize. We would like to see him given the extreme penalty of the law. The fact that the alleged guilty colored man was given twenty years in the Virginia penitentiary by a Henrico Co. jury is very good evidence that Johnson is innocent.

CRAFTY AND CUNNING.

From the Texas Freeman.

The Freeman now knows that President Roosevelt is more of a crafty and cunning politcian than he is a statesman. It also knows that he has less backbone in cases of emergency than he has heretofore been credited with. Were it not so, why did he wait until after the battle of the ballots had been fought and settled in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois before issuing his order for the dismissal of the colored troops? Why didn't he issue that order before the election was decided in those five States?

WHOM SHALL WE BELIEVE?

From the Covington Advocate.

Col. N. F. Thompson, of Chattanooga, Tenn., in a talk with President Roosevelt on October 22, said that the loafing, idle negro is cause of the race difficulties at the South. He wants the best whites, best negroes and Mr. Roosevelt, all to use their influence in having this class persuaded to go to Panama and work on the canal.

A skilled white mechanic says in a recent issue of the Atlanta Georgian that it is the educated or skilled black workman who is the prime cause of our racial antagonisms.

Will someone please tell us which one of these gentlemen we ought to believe? It seems that whatever course we might follow to have the race question settled according to the white man's version of a solution, we are damned in the end for it. Surely the negro is "between the devil and the deep blue sea."

TAKE EXCEPTIONS.

Editor Bee—

I read in the last week Herald a speech made by Rev. Bishop Johnson cerning the disbandment of the negro troops, whose reinstatement we all desire to see. The Herald quotes our worthy friend as saying in part that "He had lived in the North twelve years, and was educated there; he had lived in the South thirty-two years, and from hi experience he preferred the Southern gentlemen to the Yankee." Such remarks coming from a person of Bishop Johnson's intelligence surprise me, for he preferred the North for his education and he must be aware of the fact that the Yankee made possible his rights, not only to education, but to citizenship; that the Yankee is fighting today for the recognition and the re-establishment of citizenship in the fullest extent of its meaning, wherever the negro has been deprived of it.

Then, too, has he forgotten our friends of the ante-bellum days, who did so much to bring about the freedom of the negroes—such persons as Owen Lovejoy, Wendell Phillips, John Brown, William Lloyd Garrison, Harriet B. Stowe, and Charles Sumner, and many others whose memory we will cherish as a people and revere as long as life lasts?

And has he forgotten the fact that the Yankee is spending his time, money and efforts in the education of the negro in the Southland, giving them the higher as well as the industrial; fitting them to enter their colleges, and offering them the same opportunities for competition with the whites in the colleges, giving honor and merit where it is due, without regard to race or color?

It is evident that all our friends in the North are not dead, which has been shown by their eloquent appeal for leniency made through the press, namely, the New York papers, the New England Papers, the Western papers, and our own (the Washington) papers. Such remarks are not calculated to inspire what Northern friends we have to stand by us, to continue their interest in us, nor is it likely to add more friends to our ranks. I feel safe in saying that Rev. Bishop Johnson was speaking for himself when he remarked that he preferred the Southern gentlemen to the Yankee, and in no way voiced the sentiment of our people who know too well the limit of the Southerner's love.

The gentlemen of the South who wish to see the negro rise and acquire all that is necessary to make him the equal of all that is best in the dominant race, are scarce. Most of them wish to see our people elevated along certain lines, and these lines attached to trees, where their elevation is rapid, whether merited or not, and while undergoing this suspended elevation they are shown a grand example of the higher state of civilization by having their bodies riddled with bullets. The Southern gentlemen then comes forth and displays his love for the negro by entering protests and suggesting remedies against future violence after the diabolical work of that most terrible and disgraceful of all Southern institutions, "lynching," has been accomplished. As I have stated previously, the negroes know the limit of the Southerners love; and as far as the negro is concerned the Southerner is no believer in the brotherhood of man, nor of equal justice. The North was their friend in ante-bellum days, and they look to the North now for sympathy and assistance.

Hellen A. Davis.

THE PRESIDENT'S INJUSTICE.

Editorial in New York World.

In army circles, as well as outside them, President Roosevelt's wholesale order of dishonorable discharge against every man in three companies of the Twenty-fifth Infantry is indignantly condemned. Aside from its injustice and inexpediency, its legality is challenged by competent authorities. As Commander-in-Chief of the Army the President has absolute power to discharge any enlisted man without trial, but has he legal authority to make that discharge "dishonorable" at his caprice?

It would be well if the courts were called on to determine this point. Congress saw fit years ago to limit the President's powers over commissioned officers and to prescribe trials in all cases. But the enlisted man is utterly without protection. He does not need to be guilty of or even charged with any offense against the regulations. It is enough for the President to be in a bad humor or to feel an impulse to "do things," including the wrong thing, and nearly two hundred colored soldiers are turned out of the army in disgrace.

President Roosevelt admits that quite a number of innocent men will suffer by his order. He does not even know how many soldiers are guilty of participating in the Brownsville outrages, or how many know who the guilty ones are. Nothing makes any difference. Still, no one recalls that the lieutenant colonel of the Rough Riders, in the spring of 1898, demanded extraordinary measures when his troopers jumped their horses over his tent at San Juan. Quite the contrary. If any of them have not held Federal jobs since, it must be because they have not asked for them. Yet the colored "regulars" of the Twenty-fifth Infantry figured quite as heroically, if not so noisily, before Santago as the undisciplined Rough Riders.

GEORGIA POLITICS.

Atlanta, Ga., November 19, 1906.

The politics of Georgia is shaped and dictated in Atlanta. That is true of all parties. The Republican party has long since ceased to be a factor in State affairs. In fact one would not know that there was a Republican party here, but for the quadrennial struggle for delegates to the National Convention. Although it is fifteen months before the next Republican State Convention will assemble, moves are already being made which will show how things will work out when the convention meets.

For some time there has been a coldness between B. J. Davis, editor of the Atlanta Independent, and John H. Deveaux, collector of customs at Savannah. Recently Mr. Davis and Colonel Deveaux had a meeting and settled all their differences, and are now working together harmoniously. Davis is undoubtedly a power in Georgia politics, and in 1900 was a henchman of National Committeeman Lyons, and was a controlling factor in bringing about Lyons' re-election in that year and in 1904. Lyons has gradually been losing his grip on things here, and now that it is said that he will open a law office in Washington and practice his profession there, it may be put down as a certainty that he is down and out for good, so far as Georgia politics is concerned. The few remaining Republicans in the State are not going to submit to an absentee boss, and in taking up his abode at the nation's capital Mr. Lyons in a measure serves notice on the people of Georgia that he will not again seek political honors at their hands. Col. J. H. Deveaux will still be power in the Republican politics of the State, and his face will be seen in the next National Convention of the Republican party as a delegate from Georgia. Henry L. Johnson, an attorney at law, of this city, will be another, and B. J. Davis, if he wants it, can easily be elected. In all probability the next national committeeman from Georgia will be either Col. Walter H. Johnson or Mr. Henry Edwards.

The race has not yet found a man who fills the shoes of the late W. A. Pledger. Henry L. Johnson comes as near it as anybody, but the time demanded of him by his large law practice will leave him but little time for the game of practical politics. Still the people trust him and will confer on him any honor.

Another man who will be heard from is Prof. R. R. Wright, president of the State Industrial College, near Savannah. Professor Wright announced his retirement from politics some years ago, but he is still cossulted as to marters. He has been in consultation with National Chairmas Cortelyou, and some of "the boys" think he is "persona grata" at court. Professor Wright is an able man and has resdrered the race good service, asd any honor conferred on him would be worthily won.

A BIG OLD COUNTRY BARN.

You may talk about enjoyment at your
city clubs and things,
But for sweet, serene composure take
me where the swallow sings,
Where the country folks assemble when
it rains to spin a yarn;
Yes, just take me to the hay mow of
some big old country barn.

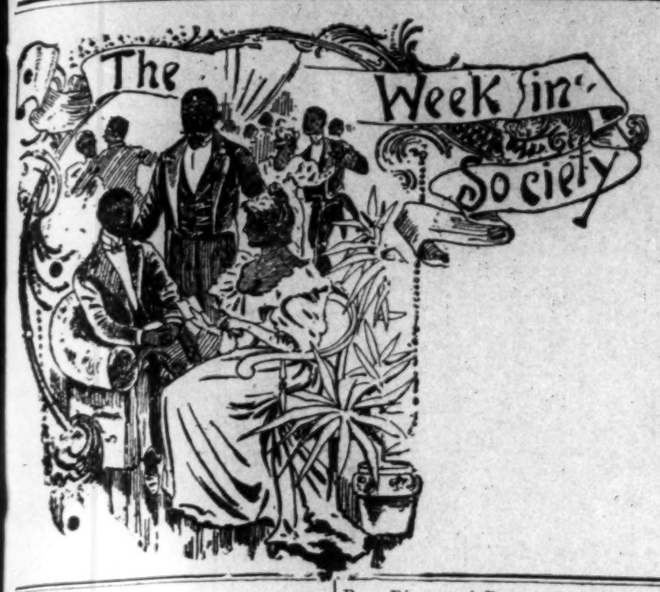
I remember when we children used to
romp about the floor,
And would jump out on the straw-
stack through the old big, broad
back door.
We'd play hide and you can't find me
till they'd blow the supper horn,
Then we'd leave the good old hay mow
of that big old country barn.

We would listen to the chickens as
they cackled through the day,
And we'd search all through the hay
mow just to find where they did
lay;
Sometimes an old hen, a-setting, in her
loudest notes would warn
Children to keep out of the hay mow
of this big old country barn.

The men, they'd take a game of marbles
in the old long feeding room
Till the clouds would kinder thin out
and would kinder lose their gloom.
Hello! boys, the rain is ceasing; yes,
but let us hear this yarn,
For we hate to leave the hay mow of
this big old country barn.

Oftentimes when I am weary of this
toilsome city life,
When I'm feeling tired and sleepy and
would long to cease from strife,
It is then I get to thinking, it is then
I sigh and yearn
To be taken to the hay mow of some
big old country barn.

J. Conway Jackson.



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Mrs. John Thomas, of Atlanta, Ga., is here, and expects to make Washington her home.

Mr. George Jackson, while in Indianapolis, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. Moss. Mr. Moss gave a "stag" in honor of Mr. Jackson, to which many gentlemen were invited. Mr. Jackson has returned to Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Smith, of New Rochelle, N. Y., entertained at dinner, on Sunday, November 11, Mr. W. A. Pinchback and his bride.

While in Philadelphia, Mr. W. A. Pinchback was entertained by Miss Celestine West and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Gorgas.

Mrs. M. E. Upshaw left last Saturday evening for Pittsburg, Pa., to attend the funeral of her brother, Rev. A. M. Lewis, who was pastor of the First Baptist Church of Pittsburg.

Mr. William Lee has, after a pleasant sojourn South, returned to his post of duty in the Agricultural Department.

Mr. Richard Jackson has been visiting friends in New York, among whom was his sister, and cousin, Mrs. Joseph A. O'Neal, of Tarrytown.

Miss Carrie Burgess, of our city, was married to Mr. Harry Macon, of St. Augustine, Fla., last week in Newport, Rhode Island.

After a pleasant trip in Washington, Mr. Harry Macon and his bride will go to St. Augustine, Fla., to reside.

Miss Josephine Atkinson, who was the guest of Mrs. John Spriggs, of Baltimore Md., was also the guest of honor at a reception given by Miss T. Brown at her residence in Baltimore.

Mrs. Howell Miller, the wife of the popular clothier of Richmond, Va., died at their home, 104 East Leigh street, the 13th inst., after a long illness.

Mr. Simon Graham and his bride, formerly Miss Maggie Streets, of Manchester, Va., will spend a part of their honeymoon in this city.

Among the guests at an entertainment given by Messrs. Richard Chavers and Arthur Goins at Indianapolis, Ind., was Mr. George Jackson, of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. Agnes Fallon, of Wylie street northwest, who has been ill, is fast improving.

Mr. Daniel Thomas Chase was buried from his late residence, 825 Thirteenth street northwest. Mr. Chase was a musician by profession.

Attorney J. A. Cobb reurned from New York city Monday, where he had been on professional business.

Dr. J. E. Sheppard, of Durham, N. C., will be in the city next week, at which time he will make final arrangements for his trip to Rome.

Mrs. Katie Dean was taken suddenly ill last week and taken to the Emergency Hospital. She was suffering from hysteria. She is better now and is pursuing her work for humanity.

Prof. W. H. Ferris is in the city and will deliver several lectures.

The fair at the Second Baptist Church is well attended.

Misses Ada and Virgie Williams, of Abbeville, S. C., have entered the Teachers' College of Howard University.

Miss Hattie Shadd, of the High School, who has been quite ill, is able to resume her work in the High School again. Miss Shadd is quite a favorite with the pupils.

Lieut. R. E. Toomey is ill at his residence in Anacostia.

Mrs. Estelle A. Norton was recently granted, in Richmond, Va., an absolute divorce from her husband, Charles H. Norton, and also given the right to resume her maiden name. A. W. Scott was the attorney.

WORMLY—FRANCIS.

Miss Alice Wormly and Mr. John R. Francis, Jr., were married last Wednesday evening at six o'clock. The marriage took place at the residence of the bride, 1531 Fourteenth street northwest. Rev. Rivers, of Berean Baptist Church, officiated. On account of the sickness of Mrs. Wormly, only the immediate friends of the family were present. Miss Wormly is the youngest daughter of Mrs. Smith Wormly. Miss Alice, up to the time of her marriage, was a teacher in the public schools of this city. She is a very smart young lady and is very popular among a large circle of young ladies. She comes from one of the best and most widely known families in this city. She is the sister of Dr. Sumner Wormly, and is his favorite sister.

Mr. Francis is the son of Dr. John R. and Mrs. Bettie Francis. He also is highly connected, and comes from one of the oldest and leading families in the city. Mr. Francis is a graduate from the University of Pennsylvania, and Miss Wormly is a product of the public schools of this city. While only the immediate friends of the family were present last Wednesday evening, the affair was a most brilliant one. Both of the contracting parties are very young and favorite in the social circle. It is uite probable that Mr. and Mrs. Francis will very shortly begin housekeeping, as they have already selected a fine residence.

Rev. W. H. Ferris, A.M., will preach at the Cosmopolitan Baptist Church, 708 O street northwest, Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Rev. Ferris is a graduate of Harvard and Yale. Rev. Simon P. W. Drew, pastor.

BAXTER—KELLY.

Miss Elnora M. Baxter, of 318 C street southwest, and Mr. Edward Kelley will be married in St. Cyprian Catholic Church Tuesday evening, November 27, at 8 o'clock. Miss Baxter will have as her maid her sister, Miss Maud M. Baxter, and Mr. Frederick Chew will be the best man.

Marriage of Miss Blanche E. Carter, of No. 422 Second street southwest, to Mr. Grant Greenfield, Wednesday, November 21, 1906, at St. Cyprian Church. At home after November 26, No. 301 Eleventh street northeast.

Marriage of Miss Mary V. Thompson, of No. 417 Eighth street southwest, to Mr. William M. Terry, Wednesday, November 28, at residence. At home. December 2, 431 Eighth street southwest.

BETHEL LITERARY.

The Bethel Literary and Historical Association met last Tuesday evening, with Miss Marie Madre, president, presiding. Seated upon the stage were Mrs. Mary Church Terrell and Mrs. Julia Layton. It had been announced that Gen. Andrew S. Burt, late commander of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, would address the meeting. The General not having put in his appearance, Rev. Walter N. Brooks, pastor of the Nineteenth Street Baptist Church, was introduced by Miss Madre and made a most eloquent address. He was frequently applauded during its delivery. He denounced the recent order of dismissal of the colored troops by the President as the most atrocious in the annals of military history. At the conclusion of his address Mrs. Julia Mason Layton recited a piece and made an address. Mrs. Layton is a pleasing speaker and always electrifies her audience wherever she goes.

Mr. W. Calvin Chase was called for and the vast audience of two thousand people cried to him to take the platform amidst applause and an enthusiastic demonstration. Mr. Chase spoke about twenty minutes. He read the receipt signed by Mrs. Bullock, the grandmother of the President, for the sum of $800 paid as purchase money for a young woman slave, one of the Bullock family servants. That woman was sold to raise money to buy the trousseau for President Roosevelt's mother. It need be no wonder that the President is against the black man. Six years ago, declared Mr. Chase, I told you that Mr. Roosevelt was against the black man. He was then and he is today. His acts show it. Then I was declared crazy, or I had a disappointed ambition. If that be so, further remarked Mr. Chase, I have company to follow me to the asylum. Turning to Mrs. Terrel, Mr. Chase said that he wanted to compliment her for going to the Secretary of War and temporarily staying the execution of the President's order, but it is all in vain, because the President has cabled to the Secretary that he declined to revoke the order of dismissal.

"Oh, no, Mr. Chase!" remarked Mrs. Terrell, "that is not true."

Mr. Chase—I beg your pardon, Madame, the President has refused.

He then handed her a copy of the Times. At the conclusion of his address Mrs. A. M. Curtis arose and spoke, and she was followed by others.

November 27, Prof. R. T. Greene will speak.

GALBRAITH CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. S. L. Corrothers, pastor of Galbraith A. M. E. Zion Church, will deliver a special sermon Sunday morning in the "Mission of Woman." In the afternoon at 3 o'clock there will be a splendid program rendered by the women of the city, all churches being represented. At night the pastor will deliver the annual sermon to the society known as the Tents of the District of Columbia. Last Sunday was a great day in Zion, and the church and pastor grow in the favor of the public as the time goes by. Last Saturday evening the Household of Ruth, Queen Deborah Lodge, No. 23, had their annual sermon at Galbraith Church. The church was crowded.

PROTECT THE MAN IN UNIFORM

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Let the Government in Washington beware lest it be stampeded by the clamor which is being raised against the negro soldiers at Brownsville. Several of the soldiers undoubtedly committed offenses against the law. But the aggressors in the first place were not the black soldiers, but the white citizens. A negro soldier in uniform was knocked down by a white man for passing a party of white men and women on the street. So far as learned, the soldier behaved himself. He offered no insult to anybody. He violated no ordinance, municipal or divine. The streets of Brownsville, in theory at least, are open to all sorts of people, red, black, and white, who conduct themselves with propriety.

After the insult and maltreatment to to their comrade a party of negro soldiers raided a saloon, and in the disorder which ensued one or two lives were lost. This is deplorable, and the negro culprits should be punished. But what about the white offender who started the disorder? Is there to be no punishment for him? Is the black man, even when he wears the United States uniform, to be assailed when he walks the streets peacefully? Race prejudice is strong in Brownsville. So it is all over Texas, all over the South, and throughout part of the North and West. This is unfortunate for both whites and blacks. But when a black man, wearing the uniform of the army of the United States, is assailed on the street for no other offense than that of having a black skin, it is time for the Government which he defends to come to his rescue.

There are four negro regiments in the army. Of the 13,000 cavalry, approximately 2,000 are black men. There are in the neighborhood of 2,000 black men among the 25,000 cavalry. These four black regiments, nearly all of whose commissioned officers are white, have done good service for the Government. Their members, on the whole, are well behaved, and are obedient and are brave. The Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, the first regiment of negroes who were enlisted in 1861-65, did hard fighting at Fort Wagner and in other battles of the Rebellion. The only fighting of any consequence which was done in Cuba in 1898 was done by the black and the white regulars, though much of the credit for it went elsewhere. As professional soldiers, however, these black men and these white men did the fighting as part of their day's work, aand asked no special credit for it. So long as the United States enlists black men to help to do its fighting it is in honor bound to defend them against insult or assault when they are violating no law. When the white disturber in Brownsville assailed the black man in uniform who was quietly walking the streets the Natnoial Government was attacked. A Government which would refuse to protect a black man, a red man, or a brown man who wears its uniform and obeys its laws would not deserve to be defended by white men or any other sort of men.

YES.

From the Recorder.

Do you believe it was right for Governor Hanly to separate delinquent State officials from the public service and visit upon them the same punishment that would have come upon you if you had committed a similar offense, perhaps in a smaller way? Do you believe that the law ought to be enforced against the high as well as the low, the rich as well as the poor, the politically weak as well as the politically strong?

R. T. DOUGLASS PROMOTED.

Commissioner Henry L. West, Democrat, has promoted Mr. R. T. Douglass, colored, to a permanent clerkship in the office of Property Clerk. This is only one of the many appointments and promotions of colored men made by Mr. West. The colored citizens feel grateful to Mr. West for his interest in them.

NOT GUILTY

WILL JOHN WRIGHT HANG?

It will be remembered that John Wright, the colored man who was confined in the District Jail several weeks ago, was turned over to the Virginia authorities on the requisition from the Governor of Virginia. Before Wright was turned over to the Virginia authorities it was claimed that he was wanted for murder, he having been indicted by the Grand Jury of Alexandria, Va. It was also claimed that this man had committed an assault upon a white woman, and she was brought to the District Jail to identify him. Wright was brought down from his cell with six other prisoners, and they all stood in line. The woman was asked to identify the man. She walked up to the line and positively identified Alabama Joe as being the man who assaulted her. Warden Harris became disgusted, and ordered the men to be returned to their cells. The woman was rebuked for having made such a blunder. The company left, and in a few days or a day thereafter this same crowd returned, accompanied by the woman alleged to have been assaulted. The same men were brought before her, this time she picked out Wright. It was then that a telegram had been sent to the Virginia authorities to the effect that the right man had been identified. It is claimed that Commonwealth's Attorney Randall Mackey assured Justice Clabaugh that Wright would be tried on the alleged murder charge. But the moment Wright was landed in Virginia he was arraigned on this alleged assault charge. Mr. James E. Clements, a white lawyer of prominence, was assigned to the case by the court.

After the women had testified, Attorney Clements began to cross-examine her, and when he asked certain uestions Mackey objected, and he was sustained by the court. Attorney Clements asked the witness Mrs. Grisby if she was attended by a doctor. This was objected to and sustained by the court.

Captain Matthews, of the Fourth Preisnct, testified that Wright, the defendant, had several women as wives. This was objected to by Attorney Clements, and overruled by the Court, who said that he wanted to know all about the man.

Everything that the Commonwealth wanted to show was allowed to be testified to by the court.

During the cross-examination of the witnesses by Attorney Clements he was interrupted by Mackey, and so unbearable were those interruptions that Attorney Clements threatened Mackey and told him that he would not tolerate his impudence on the outside. It was plainly shown at the trial that Wright had not been identified by the woman alleged to have been assaulted, and Attorney Clements in his address to the jury declared that it was the most dastardly affair that he had ever witnessed, and if Wright was convicted he would be by perjured testimony. It is so strange that the white men of the South had trusted their wives and daughters with the black man while they had gone to the war to enslave them, and after their return they found these same black men at their homes protecting them. It is a shame. If I though this man guilty I would not defend him, but you are crucifying a human soul and I propose to see as far as it lies within my power that he is properly defended. The consensus of opinion is that Wright is not guilty, that the woman was never assaulted, and there is a monetary reason someone in the neighborhood of Luna Park wanted Wright convicted. Efforts will be made to have the Court of Appeals to grant Wright a new trial.

THE WORLD GROWS BETTER.

Oh! the earth is full of sinning, and of trouble, and of woe,
But the devil makes an inning every time we say "It's so;"
And the way to set him scowling, and to put him back a pace
Is to stop this stupid growling and to look him in the face.
If you glance at history's pages in all lands and areas known,
You will find the buried ages far more w edkci uy.Ia 7890 7890 7890 789 wicked than our own;
As you scan each book, each letter, you will realize it more,
That the world today is better than it ever was before.
There is such needs amending in the present time, no doubt;
There is right which needs explaining and wrong a-crushing out;
Oh, we hear the groans and curses of the poor who starve and die,
While the men with swollen purses in this place go marching by;
But in spite of all the trouble that obscures the sun today,
Just remember it was double in the ages passed away.
And those wrongs shall all be righted, good shall dominate the land,
For the darkness now is lighted by the torch in science's hand.
Forth from little mates in class, we have come to what we are,
And no evil force can stay us as we move from star to star;
We shall break each bond and fetter that has bound us heretofore,

W. Sidney Pittman
Architect

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We do make the earth grow better as each day does come and go.
—Miss Missie Johnson.
Washington, D. C.

IS JUSTICE DEAD?

Written for The Bee.

None calleth for justice, nor any pleadeth for truth . . . and equity can not enter.—Bible.

Is justice dead? Oh, can it be that justice hath been slain?
Hath equity been thrust aside and ordered to remain?
In this fair land whose proudest boast is equal rights to all,
Say, hath this grand old commonwealth decreed justice must fall?
Oh, where is now that "door of hope" that once was held so wide?
Hath those who thought to enter there been rudely thrust aside?
Is justice dead? Oh, can it be that justice is no more?
Is law and order murdered, too, by mobs who gloat in gore?
Oh, where is now the boasted pride of the fair southern land?
Hath it been cowered to the earth by lynch law's bloody hand?
Oh, can it be the innocent must die by violence,
And those bereft must not cry out nor ask for recompense?
Is justice dead? Oh, can it be that justice's dead aand gone?
Hath that "square deal" been battered round or just been let alone?
Hath Uncle Sam forgot those bovs that fought so well in blue?
And can it be that San Juan Hill has been forgotten, too?
Is it quite fair, is it quite square, to put good men to shame
Because bad men refuse to give their guilty comrade's name?
Is justice dead? Oh, let us hope that justice still lives on,
And that the time will shortly come when justice will be done.
To rich and poor, to high and low, to every race of man,
And that these great United States will dare to lead the van
In holding up for the "square deal" for justice, truth and right,
Protecting every citizen, let them be black or white.
—J. Conway Jackson.

MRS. ROSETTA E. LAWSON'S GOOD WORK.

Macon Co., Ala., Nov. 15, 1906.

It will interest the citizens of Washington to know what excellent work Mrs. Jesse Lawson is doing in Macon County, Alabama, in the direction of promoting temperance among the masses of the colored people. Macon County is the one in which the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institue is situated, and Mrs. Lawson has been engaged by the authorities of the school to spend a month in doing temperance work in this county. She began by visiting an association about five miles in the country from the school, where there were delegates representing a large section of Alabama. On Sunday she visited the jail and talked to the prisoners, and in all spoke to three or four meetings on that day. She is speaking constantly during the day to schools, and at night to large gatherings in different sections of the county far removed from any town or railroad; in fact, she is reaching the masses of our people in a manner that very few of our people ever do. She seems to enjoy the work, and in all her talks gets right down to business. Mrs. Lawson is speaking twice a day every day, and sometimes three times a day. This is in additon to traveling from five to ten miles a day in an open carriage to reach these different points. Everywhere the people are glad to hear her message and glad to heed her teachings.

The Bee inadvertently omitted in its last issue to publish the names of the young ladies who took conspicuous part in the Old Maids' Convention so successfully produced at Grand Army Hall recently. The ladies who acted the part of "Impersonators" were Jessie Parks, Edith Fleetwood, Rosebud Murray, Daisy Watson, Bertha Saunders, Lossie Cromwell, May Saunders, Ocie Brooks, Genevia Walker, Eunice Dorster, Gertie Ryan, Helen Jones, Lottie Wallace, Julia Collier, Florie Tolbert, Mamie Broidie, and Mrs. Florence James. Master Julius Dixon impersonated Topsy, and Mr. Eustice B. Johnson, Professor Perkins. Several solos were sung during the comedy by the Misses Murray, Wallace and others. "O Promise Me," by Miss Wallace was particularly well received, and heartily applauded. The Metropolitan Orchestra played several selections after the rndition of the play.

FOOT BALL

Don't forget!

The Howard-Shaw game on Thanksgiving Day on Howard Campus.

Game called at 3.30 P. M.
Admission 50 cents.

Saturday, November 24,
Annapolis
vs.
Howard,
On Howard Field.
Admission 25 cents.

ITEMS ON THE WING.

According to the decision of the District Court of Appeals, recently made, a married woman can sue her husband in the District of Columbia for failure to comply with a legal, valid, binding contract.

At Madison, Fla., on the 9th, the whites seized a colored man prisoner from the jail, hanged him to the regulation tree, and filled him full of bullets.

The Missionary Bible Training Institute of the District of Columbia has been incorporated in this city; main object, the betterment of the colored race.

The Masons of the Nineteenth Street F. L. Barnett, colored, to the surprise of all, has been elected Municipal Judge of Chicago. He was put up by the Republicans to catch the negro vote. Race prejudice has been aroused, and the Republicans denounced.

Last week Mt. Zion Methodist Church celebrated its ninetieth anniversary by services, etc. It was founded and built 1876. It has a membership of six hundred.

BONES OF MASTODON

FOUND ON FARM NEAR SOUTH BEND, IND.

Collected by a Professor at Notre Dame University and Set Up in Science Hall at That Institution.

Notre Dame, Ind.—Prof. A. B. Reynolds, of Notre Dame university, has finished collecting the bones of a mastodon which was unearthed by a steam dredge on the farm of George Larkowski, three miles southwest of Greenstown, a suburb of South Bend, Ind. The skeleton of the prehistoric monster is to be set up in Science hall at Notre Dame university.

According to scientists 10,000 years at the lowest calculation have elapsed since the creature existed. The bones have not yet been placed together, but a fair idea of the size of the skeleton may be conceived from the fact that the ribs are over four feet in length. The thigh bone, which corresponds to the upper part of the leg of man, is two feet eight inches long, seven inches in diameter and after being subjected to thousands of years to the corroding forces of nature now weighs 35 pounds. Two back teeth weigh six and one-half pounds each and measure seven and one-half inches in length and breadth and three and one-half inches in thickness. A portion of a broken ivory tusk was found which measures over four and one-half feet in length and seven inches in diameter at one end and four inches at the other.

Mastodons, mammoth elephants and other huge beasts, say scientists, once roamed in herds in parts of Europe, Asia and North America during the period when these countries were connected by land. The mastodon was similar to the mammoth elephant, being a third taller than the largest species of modern elephant and covered with a coat of long hair. Their tusks turned upward. Remains of both have been found in the old world and in the new world. In the beginning of the past century one of these elephants was found at the mouth of the Lena and it was so well preserved that wolves and bears ate of the ancient flesh. This skeleton was set up by the Russian government in the museum at St. Petersburg.

While hunting in April Charles Custer, a boy of 16, discovered a number of great bones and teeth lying on the bank of a large ditch, where the excavator had turned them out three years before. The finding of the mysterious bones aroused the curiosity of the neighborhood and many people visited the spot and carried away relics. Rev. Aledancer Beecher, of Terre Coupe, Ind., came across some of the bones and was instrumental in starting the collection of them for the Notre Dame museum.

Many of those who had taken bones willingly gave them up, while others insisted on securing a price for them. Mr. Larkowski consented to allow a number of men to carry on the work of excavating and many more bones were uncovered. Bones which were not found will be made from plaster paris, as in nearly all cases a similar bone has been discovered. The bones of the skull, tusks and hips were broken by the dredge, but nearly all the vertebrae, ribs and leg bones were recovered in good condition.

The skeleton lay in quicksand at least a fourth of a mile from the nearest border of the marsh. Several thousand crops of marsh grass with scattered willows had grown and decayed over the monster, covering him to a depth of nearly eight feet. While digging the big ditch across the marsh the dredge was mired at this spot and it took four days to extricate it. It is probable that the prehistoric monster was mired in the same way and had been there long before the foundations for the pyramids were laid.

The teeth are best preserved. The enamel on them is three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness. They were probably white in the beast, but they have become discolored and are now a shiny black. One of the teeth shows a cavity, evidently caused by decay, while the animal was alive, where the tooth was in contact with the next tooth. The cavity is very similar to the cavities in the same position in decayed human teeth.

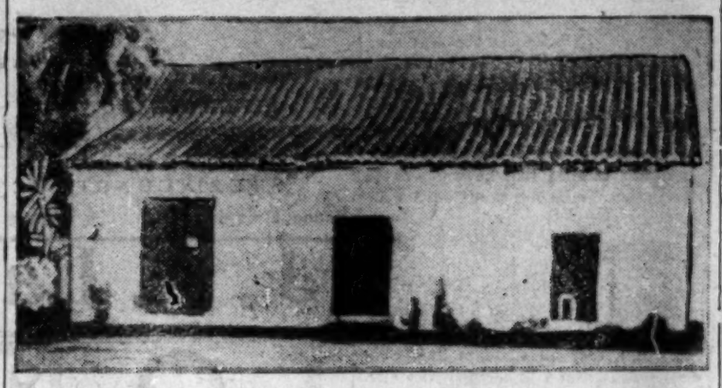
WAITED FOR FORTY YEARS.

Participants in Love's Young Dream Finally United.

Boston.—"Forty years ago John Perkins said good-by to me and came to America to make his fortune," said Miss Louise Goldthorpe, of England, at the immigration station. "That was a long time ago, and I am afraid John forgot me for awhile. He married and had five children, but now he is a widower, and he has asked me to marry him. I'm a little old looking for a bride, but I feel as young and as happy as a girl of 20."

She arrived on the Saxonia on her way to Deer Lodge, Mont., to marry Perkins, who is a wealthy rancher there. He has started east to meet her. Miss Goldthorpe is a sweet-faced woman of 60 years. The civil war was just over when Perkins bade her good-by and took ship for America. He was three weeks on a journey that she accomplished in eight days. He had a hard row to hoe, but he finally amassed a comfortable fortune, and his bride-elect declares she will live with his sons and daughters, most of whom are grown up, as if they were her own.

The Home of President Diaz When He Farmed for a Living.



This house is situated in the ancient Aztec town of Tlalcotalpam and is the memorial of a period of great happiness in the life of the maker of Mexico. In the closed door at the left farmer Diaz was wont to sit of an evening smoking cigarettes (he no longer smokes) and twanging his guitar. It was the one period of his life when, as he pathetically expresses it himself, he could sleep whenever he was tired.

FEW WHITEFISH LEFT

FINNY DELICACY FAST PASSING FROM GREAT LAKES.

Government Asked to Provide Funds to Prevent Loss of Remunerative Industry and Valuable Food Product.

Detroit, Mich.—That the whitefish of the great lakes are passing as rapidly from existence as did the millions of of bison which at one time swarmed the American prairies is an undisputed fact, and with the realization that with the departure of the whitefish industry the United States government loses one of its most remunerative industries, and also one of the most valuable food products on the market, it is strongly urged that some remedy be adopted at once.

A man prominently connected with one of the government fish hatcheries and who is well informed on the question of fish culture and propagation, stated that the one and only successful remedy is to promptly increase the capacity of the various hatcheries.

"The government should be willing to expend ten times the amount of money it now does on the propagation of the whitefish," said the hatchery man, "because the whitefish is the most valuable fresh-water fish known, and even exceeds the value of salmon $50 per ton in the eastern markets, while considerable more is paid out yearly for the Pacific coast hatcheries.

"And then, too," he continued, "30,000 more whitefish eggs can be handled in the same space taken by salmon eggs."

To illustrate the seriousness of the impending whitefish destruction, the following figures, which are correct in every instance, were given out for publication:

The catch of whitefish in Michigan in 1891 was 8,110,000 pounds, while in 1904 it fell off to 4,197,000 pounds. In Lake Erie the catch for 1889 was 3,300,000 pounds and in 1899 it came to 2,100,000 pounds. From 1893 to 1905 the catch in Ontario decreased from 7,500,000 pounds to 2,895,000 pounds.

The total catch of whitefish in the great lakes on both the American and Canadian sides in 1904 exceeded 3,500,000 fish, averaging two pounds and a half in weight, and the loss of eggs contained in these fish exceeded 35,000,000,000. In 1905 the combined hatcheries of the United States and Canada only propagated the eggs from less than 10,000 fish, which is altogether inadequate to overcome the great loss of eggs destroyed by the fishermen.

Lake Michigan alone in 1904 gave up 1,000,000 fish, and it is safe to say that Lake Erie provided 1,000,000 of the finny tribe, so to overcome this loss the eggs of fully 75,000 fish should be propagated each year.

A three-pound whitefish yields over 30,000 eggs, but of these only 80 per cent. hatch, and only four per cent. of these reach maturity—that is, four years old.

Last year the American and Canadian hatcheries propagated less than 200,000,000 fry, while the number of eggs in fish caught was 35,000,000,000.

Forty years ago the catch of whitefish in the Detroit river on the American side alone exceeded 1,000,000 pounds annually, while in later years the combined catch of both the American and Canadian sides only amount to 35,000 pounds.

SETS WORLD SMOKING RECORD

Gardener Pulls at Pipe One Hour and Fifty-three Minutes Without Stop.

London.—At the pipe smoking competition at the Brewers' exhibition in Islington the world's record for a nonstop smoke was broken by a Highgate gardener named Catling, who kept an old briar root pipe alight an hour and 53 minutes.

Each of the numerous competitors took his pipe and was supplied with an eighth of an ounce of tobacco, and at the word "Go" the matches were struck. Six seconds were allowed for lighting, and after that no relighting was allowed.

The second place winner kept his pipe going an hour and 50 minutes and the third one an hour and 35 minutes.

DONT'S FOR BADGER BARBERS.

State Board of Wisconsin Mentions Some of them in Report.

Madison, Wis.—"Don't put fingers in customer's mouth when shaving lips."

"Don't breathe in customer's face after chewing or smoking tobacco, or after eating onions or garlic."

"Don't play with dog or cat, then wait on customer without washing hands."

"Don't ask personal questions."

These are a few of the "dont's" incorporated in the yearly report of the state barber board.

No prohibition is put on asking if the customer wants a massage.

"Undertakers who charge for shaving corpses in this state will be prosecuted for a violation of the barber law,' the report continues. The minimum fine for violation of the law is $25. The statute requires barbers to register and take an examination, for which a fee of one dollar is paid.

"When barbers realize they are better off working in large shops, with good wages, than alone in the little stuffy room of a 'dinky' shop, the profession will advance. Small shop business is demoralizing. The barber working in these little dinky shops loses interest in himself and his business."

The report is to be made public and in pamphlet form is to be sent to all barbers in the state.

BULLET IN HEART A YEAR.

Case of Philadelphia Negro Ranks with Medical Marvels.

Philadelphia.—By living one year with a 38-caliber bullet nestling in the apex of his heart, Frank Robinson a giant Germantown negro, has won a firm place in the ranks of the "medical marvels."

Robinson was shot on September 6, 1905, by Policeman Morley, in trying to escape arrest for shooting "craps." He was taken to the Germantown hospital, and the doctors, being unable to probe for the bullet, said he would die within a week.

Showing superhuman strength, the negro, who then weighed 200 pounds, successfully withstood an attack of blood poisoning, and recovered. When his trial for assaulting Morley came up in May Judge von Moschzisker said Robinson had suffered enough, and gave him a sentence of 13 days, after serving which he was released.

The doctors say Robinson will not live more than seven years with the bullet in his heart and, strange to say, the more the negro exerts himself, the better his chances of living out the limit. The bullet is now less than one-sixteenth of an inch from the walls of his chest, and if he allows himself to get any stouter the walls will press the bullet and he will die instantly.

"I never knew what hard work was before I was shot," said Robinson. "But you can just bet I'm workin' hard, movin' furniture, every day now, and I'm goin' to try and get so thin that my chest won't never touch dat bullet. I'm down to 180 pounds now."

BURIED IN EMBERS 19 DAYS.

Cat Found Alive by Men Repairing Burned Building.

Portland, Ore.—F. E. Beach is mourning the tragic death of his cat that had outlived being buried for 19 days when his store was damaged by fire several months ago.

The feline on that occasion had been buried in the charred debris and was found by workmen who were removing the charred timbers from the basement. Thinking the cat was dead the men threw the body on a pile of rubbish prepared for the garbage men.

Soon after its limbs were seen to move. The cat was then placed in the sun that it might revive. It lay around in a comatose condition for several days. It was offered food, but partook of the milk very sparingly. Its hair had been singed off its body and its eyes were blinded by the fire, but it gradually exhibited signs of life, until Mr. Beach began to have hopes of its living.

"Of course, the sight of a badly singed and blind cat around the store was not an inspiring one," Mr. Beach says, "but in the interests of science I wanted to demonstrate how much a cat could stand and live. One of my men, however, got tired of what he considered an eyesore around under his feet and he chopped its head with an ax."

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I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 127 meets at its office, 608 Bolton street east, the first and third Monday nights in each month. Rev. S. T Shephard, worthy president. T. P Haywood, W. C. S. Ocie Weathers W. P. P.

Golden Star Department of the I O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 248, meets at St. James, La., the first and third Saturdays in each month. J. W Walker, W. P. P. Alex. Anoisan W. C. S.

Eastern Star Department, No. 243 of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., meets at Darrow, La., the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. Leon Baptise, W. P. P. M. Baptise, W. C. S Dempsey Wilson, W. R. S.

Lippman Department of the I. O N. I. C. of A. F., No. 252, meets at Kings Ferry, Fla., the fourth Friday in each month. Jack Lippman, W. P P. Loula Underwood, W. C. S.

Western Star Department, No. 231, meets at Ennis, Tex., first and third Saturdays in each month. Spencer Gary, W. P. P. C. C. Carlies, W. R S. A. Cattle, W. C. S.

Eagle's Wing Department, No. 27 meets at Ashville, Fla., the second and fourth Sundays in each month G. B. Brown, W. P. L. D. Dixon W. C. S.

Elizabeth Department, I. O. N. of A. F., No. 53, meets at Chauncey Ga., on the first Saturday in each month. Rev. E. Adams, W. P. P. Peter Stanley, W. C. S.

Department No. 136 meets at Baton Rouge, La., first and third Wednesday nights in each month. Jos. Newton, W. P. P. M B. Stewart, W. C S.

Fraternal Sunrise Department No. 17, meets at Ft. Worth, Tex. the first and third Wednesdays in each month. R. R. Sloan, W. P. P.; Henry Henderson, W. P. P.; M. Mathew W. F. V. P.; I. B. Balenger, W. C S.

Sunrise Department, No. 31, meets at Dallas, Tex., second and fourth Thursday nights in each month. A R. Brown, W. P. P. S. A. N. Hamilton, W. P. Rebecca Carpenter, W R. S. Savannah Slaughter, W. C. S

Department No. 13 meets at Lake City, Fla., first and second Monday nights in each month. Joe Dorsey W. P. P. W. M. Pasco, W. F. V P. Giles Duncan, W. C. C. P Bartley, W. C. S.

NOTICE.

To all Departments of the I. O. N I. C. of A. Fraternal, the semi-annual pass word is ready for all Departments. Send for it at once. See Ritual, page 13.

I. L. Walton

Evergreen Department, No. 240, meet at Red Fish, La., the 1st and 3rd Friday in each month. A. T. Finley, W. P. P.; Chas. Dupar, F. V. P.; A. T. Finley, W. C. S.

Harmony Department, No. 71 meet

INVENTION OF A BOY

IT MAY REVOLUTIONIZE THE PRESENT TYPEWRITER.

Virginia Youth Has Accomplished That Wich Has Puzzled Mechanical Experts for Many Years.

Norfolk, Va.—The problem of an automatic carriage for the typewriter, one over which experts have been laboring and experimenting for years without success, has probably been solved by Robert Eugene Turner, a Norfolk boy, who is yet to reach his majority. That the invention, if practicable, is destined to revolutionize the modern typewriter, is the opinion of experts, men who have studied the problem for years.

Years ago it was recognized that the invention of an automatic carriage return for the typewriter would add from 25 to 30 per cent. to the speed of the operators—an item that tells in the business world. The manufacturers of the leading machines put experts on the problem. No stone was left unturned to solve the problem of the transference, redirection and control of power. It is said that one company offered a handsome prize to the man in their employ who would discover the principle, to be worked out later.

Mr. Turner, who is a member of the architectural firm of Hebard & Turner, and who is a lover of mathematical problems and technical questions worthy of solution, had his attention drawn to the matter. At that time he was in his teens. He began to think out the problem, conveying his ideas to drawings. For three years he studied it at spare times, day and night.

The young inventor grasped the difficulties clearly. He finally solved it, that of regulataing the power at all times, controlling and reversing it at will. Briefly stated, the regulation and control of the power is by means of the space bar. It is unoperative automatically until the carriage has gone a certain length, but by means of a key it can be manipulated at the will of the operator.

Like all valuable inventions, its simplicity is the thing that attracts attention. It can be added to machines at a nominal cost; it will not affect the durability of the machine, will not add to the cost of repairs, and is not easy to get out of order. Its speed is sufficient for all practical purposes.

The following statement in reference to the invention was made by Mr. Turner recently:

"It increases the mechanical control of the carriage, making it unnecessary for the operator to remove his hands from the keyboard during writing, a feature especially valuable to touch operators.

"The mechanism causes the carriage to return to the initial writing point automatically when the end of a written line is reached, and also to return automatically from any point in the line by pressing a special key. Means for cushioning the impact of the carriage to prevent a destructive jar to the machine is amply provided for, as well as an improvement in the runways and rollers bearing the carriage to reduce the friction to a minimum.

"The momentum attained by the carriage in its return stroke is utilized to effect the line spacing, which can also be done from the keyboard. An ingenious but simple device is introduced, so that the setting of either the automatic or manual line spacer will adjust the other to conform in the uniform spacing of lines."

An interesting feature in reference to the invention is the youthfulness of the inventor. When the application for the patent was filed nearly two years ago, or in February, of 1905, Mr. Turner was only a little over 18 years of age. As he began the study of the problem several years before this, his youthfulness can be appreciated. It was a mere boy who had undertaken to solve a serious scientific mathematical problem.

Robert Eugene Turner was born in Norfolk November 26, 1886. He is the son of R. E. Turner, general superintendent of the Virginian-Pilot. After leaving the Norfolk high school he devoted his time to the study of mechinical engineering and architecture.

Mr. Turner was nearly two years in securing a patent on his invention, but it was finally obtained through Walter B. Burrow, patent attorney at Norfolk. Mr. Turner's friends are confident that he has a small fortune, to say the least, in his patent.

School Gardens of Austria.

It is stated that nearly 8,000 school gardens exist in Austria, not including the sister kingdom of Hungary. They are connected with both private and public schools, and are used for purposes of practical instruction in horticulture and tree growing, and often contain botanical museums and beehives.

Jerusalem Summer Resort.

Jerusalem now has a summer resort at Ramalah, which is situated several hundred feet higher, and commands a view of the Mediterranean. A new hotel has been built there for Europeans by an Arab. Most of the work of construction was done by women, whose wages are 11 cents a day

TOURING EUROPE ON STILTS.

Chicago Man Arrested in Paris for Drawing Too Big Crowds.

Paris.—An enterprising Chicagoan is living the exciting life.

Albert Nye Roughton claims to have walked on stilts 36,000 miles in Europe, Asia and Africa attired in an expensive Mexican costume, immense caballero hat of black velvet with hanging tassels, stagy velvet suit with buttons like saucers and stilts covered by immeasurably long trousers.

Thus accoutered he arrived at the fortifications which surround Paris, accompanied by crowds of agitated people, some of whom apparently took him for a supernatural being, while others regarded him as a lunatic. Many had followed him miles from the country villages. The guard at the fortifications arrested him on the pretext of disturbing the public peace.

Police Prefect Lepine was consulted and advised communication with American Consul General Mason, who washed his hands of the affair. Roughton then, on the advice of an American lawyer, applied for a permit to circulate as an advertisement freak and a tailor was found willing to give him hand bills to distribute as a measure of protection from the police.

Despite the permit the police continue to arrest him as soon as he appears in public, alleging that disorderly crowds follow him, hooting and flinging stones.

Roughton takes it philosophically. He has had the same fate in other cities, notably Barcelona, in Spain, and Johannesberg, in South Africa.

He says he lives by the attention he excites, sees the world, forms a pretty good opinion of the different races and countries, and if occasionally he is annoyed by the idiocy of the authorities he has some good times.

DISCOVERERS OF IRON RANGE.

Others Beside Edgar Brown Are Entitled to Credit.

Ironwood, Mich.—The reports from Sault Ste. Marie announcing the death there of Edgar Brown and crediting him with the "discovery" of the Vermilion and Mesaba iron ranges, in Minnesota, notwithstanding which he died penniless, are decidedly erroneous in so far as they relate to his alleged part in the opening of those wonderful ore-bearing districts.

Brown was conducting a boarding house at Two Harbors at the time the Duluth and Iron Range road was built from the place to the Vermilion fields in consequence of the discovery of ore there, and later he had a contract for mining ore at what is now the Duluth mine, near Biwabik, on the Mesaba. The Merritt brothers and David T. Adams, George C. Stone, Martin Pattison, George Stuntz and R. B. Whiteside were pioneers on the Minnesota ranges, and it was not until after their discoveries had led to the institution of development work that Brown put in an appearance.

The part played by Brown was small at best. No property was controlled by him that but for the "machinations" of John D. Rockefeller would have been turned over to "J. J. Hill and associates" for $7,000,000, as the Sault Ste. Marie reports would have it.

Neither Rockefeller nor Hill became interested in mining properties on the Minnesota ranges until some years after the discovery of ore.

WOOED IN AUTOMOBILE.

Norwegian Naval Officer Wins Girl in This Country.

Bridgeport, Conn.—Johannes Schiott, who gave up a commission as first lieutenant in the Norwegian navy to accept a place as mechanic at the Blue Ribbon garage in this city, in order to be near the girl of his choice, Miss May Esther Bedford, married her. The bride is the second daughter of Edward T. Bedford, a vice president of the Standard Oil company, and is an enthusiastic automobilist.

The wedding was the culmination of a meeting two years ago and a romantic courtship, carried on by means of the big touring automobile which Miss Bedford drove and in which Mr. and Mrs. Schiott started on their honeymoon.

Performed at the Bedford summer home in Greens Farms, the ceremony was very simple. The bride was attended by her two sisters, Miss Emily H. Bedford and Miss Grace M. Bedford. The Rev. C. B. Strayer, of the Greens Farms Congregational church, officiated.

There was no best man, the one selected for that office, Lieut. A. S. Dehli, of the Norwegian navy, having been unable to come to this country.

Mr. Schiott, whose energy and skill won him a promotion as secretary of the Blue Ribbon company less than five months after he went to work, will live with his bride at No. 127 Park place, in a handsome home given them by Mr. Bedford.

Superstition Rife.

"Magianism, rosicrucianism, gnosticism, occultism, together with Mosaic and Hermetic mysteries, are flourishing in this country and Europe. Packets, locks of hair, wands, vagaries, fakes and morbid mental states due to these are on all sides. How can mental physicians keep up with the new brain diseases? Superstition is now intensely alive, and all kinds of mind distortion, born of prehistoric and barbaric ages, when men did not know a single law of nature, are rife, even in the shadows of universities and colleges."—Prof. Larkin, of Mount Lome Observatory.

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57, 7.00, 7.2 , 8.30 9.00, 10.00 11.00a.m
3.30, 5.00 5.30, 5.30, 8.00, 10.0
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5.30, p m.
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*10.05 a.m. *4 , *12.45 night.
PITTSBURG A 11.00 a. m. *9.15p. m., and
12.40 night.
CLEVELAND P.M
COLUMBUS, *5 m.
WHEELING *10 m. *5 30 p.m.
WINCHESTER, † m. †4.05 †5.00 p.m
m.
ANNAPOLIS, week s 7 20, a. m.,
12 05 noon, 4 45, op.m.,
Sunday 8.30 a.m nd 5.30 p.m
URAY and ELKTON m Th ghparlor
FREDERICK, †8.35, §9. 10.0 , †11.00 a.m.
§1.15 *4.05 †5.35 p.m,
HAGERTOWN, †10.05 and †5.0 p
BOYD and way points, §9.15 a. m.
§1.15 †5.00, †5.35, §10.1 , †11.30 m,
GAITHERSBURG and w oints. †8.3
§9.15 a. m., †12.50, §1.15, 3.
†5.35, †6.50, §7.35 §10.15, †11.30 p.
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All passenger trains of the Baltimor & Ohio Railroad to and from New York City now have direct ferry connection with 23rd Street Terminal, in addition to Liberty Street; the South Ferry Terminal having been discontinued.

Twenty-third Street is the most popular terminal of the great metropolis because of its convenience to the hotel, theatre and shopping district. In the recent remodeling of the terminal building a glass roofed canopy was constructed fifty feet wide, under which the cross-town cars of the 14th, 23rd, 28th and 29th Street lines pass, so that passengers are protected from the weather leaving the ferry house, and also avoid the annoyance of street traffic.

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A complete electric cab service has also been established for the transportation of passengers and baggage at very reasonable rates.

The importance of 23rd Street is most graphically brought to attention in the August number of the Book of the Royal Blue published by the passenger department of the Baltimore & Ohio, under the title "Into the Heart of Gotham." The interest centers within a mile radius of 23rd street, Fifth avenue and Broadway. Full page photographs of unusual detail present a most vivid picture of this most interesting locality. Send 5 cents for copy to D. B. Martin, Manager Passenger Traffic, B. & O. R. R., Baltimore, Md.

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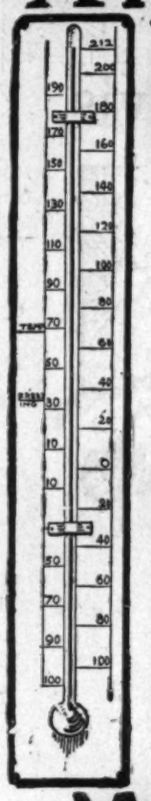

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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Holding Probate Court.

Estate of Sealma Thurston deceased. No. 13949.

Administration Docket 35.

Application having been made herein for probate of the last will and testament of said deceased and for letters of adminstration c.t.a. on said estate by Mary E. McIntosh it is ordered this 5th day of November A.D. 1906 that George M. Thurston and Frank L. Thurston and all others concerned appear in said Court on Tuesday the 11th day of December A.D. 1906 at 10 o'clock A.M. to show cause why such application shall not be granted. Let notice hereof be published in the "Washington Law Reporter" and The Bee once in each of three successive weeks before the return day herein mentioned—the first publication to be not less than thirty days before said return day.

Harry M. Clabaugh Chief Justice.

Attest:

James Tanner Register of Wills for the District of Columbia Clerk of Probate Court.

Thomas Walker Attorney.

Read what R. H. Boyd, D.D., LL.D., and The National Baptist Convention have done. A blood-thrilling story, stranger than fiction.

Started a few years ago with one little writing table, a 5c. bottle of ink, three writing pens, and a 3c. tablet. Last year did a $125,000 worth of business. This great ten-year history is told in the November number of the McGirt's Magazine.

Dear Friend::—The November number of the McGirt's Magazine is a great "National Baptist Publishing House Number." One of the greatest issues that I have yet published. Besides the regular features of the magazine, this number contains the "History of the National Baptist Publishing House, covering a scope of ten years, with more than thirty illustrations." You will see more than twenty well-furnished offices, showing, showing the different managers, clerks, typewriters and stenographers, typesetters, bookkeepers, printers and binders; in short, the vast host of 300 colored men, women, boys and girls employed in three great buildings owned out and out by negroes. To see this work will cause the blood to course rapidly through your veins. No one who has never seen this great establishment can imagine that any body of colored people is doing so much business as is illustrated in this great number. To read about a company that receives each day more than three thousand letters, and spent for stamps last year more than fourteen thousand dollars is a treat that every member of the colored race should avail himself of. This is too great to describe by words, and you will have to read this ten-year history to really have any idea of this great establishment, known as the "National Baptist Publishing House." This magazine is an illustrated monthly that has been published for the last four years. It has come out regularly every month. In these four years we have not published a number so fascinating in character and comprehensive in scope.

In this same issue you will find an article entitled "Shall Lynching Be Suppressed, and How?" by Winthrop D. Sheldo, LL.D., of Girard College, Philadelphia, Pa. I give you my word this is the strongest article that I have ever read. The number contains sixty pages. Subscription price to the magazine is $1.00 per year.

SPECIAL OFFER.

To any person who will send one dollar we will send the magazine for one year and will make him a present of four copies of this great November number. These four copies you can sell and make yourself a present of the money.

SPECIAL OFFER TO AGENTS.

To any person sending one dollar we will send 15 copies of this "National Baptist Publishing House Number." These copies can be sold as fast as they can be handed out. We request every preacher, Sunday school teacher, president of Young People's Society, to send at least one dollar for fifteen of these copies to sell among their people. This issue will awaken the people as they have not before been awakened to the great progress of the colored race.

Send all orders and money to James E. McGirt, 420 South Eleventh street, Philadelphia, Pa. s

In ordering more than fifteen copies you can have the magazines for 7 cents each. Single copy, 15 cents; $5.00 per 100 cash.

MACKEY'S STATEMENT REfactory to the committee.

FUTED.

In a speech before a jury in Alexandria, Va., last week, Attorney Crandall Mackey, in the trial of a colored man charged with an alleged assault upon a white woman at Luna Park in August, said, among other things, as follows:

"Gentlemen, you live contiguous to a great city. This county is next to a city with the largest negro population in the world. A city noted for its crimnality. So noted for crimnality that one of the Commissioners of the city produced statistics to show there

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N. B.—OBJECTIONABLE CHARACTERS POSITIVELY EXCLUDED.

was more crime in that city than in any other in the United States. For this the Commissioner was removed from office. This prisoner, gentlemen, is one of those Washington negroes. This is the first case of its kind ever tried here."

A commitee was appointed, of which Mr. W. Calvin Chase was chairman, to wait upon President McKinley. The reception was very cordial, and he assured us, after we had presented to him the report of Mr. Wight's testimony before the House committee, the President assured the committee that he would remove the Commission. The colored man's identity is just as flimsy as the statements of Mackey before the jury that convicted the alleged assailant.

DEATH OF HENRY MONROE.

Henry Monroe was born in Virginia more than seventy years ago. He came to this city at the close of the war and was employed in Willard's Hotel, where he remained for many years. It was a pleasure to hear him describe the great men he had waited on while employed at Willard's.

He was appointed sexton at Harmony Cemetery, where he also remained for a long time. He resigned this position in 1890, and worked in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing up to a few years of his death. He died Saturday night, November 11, surrounded by his faithful wife and children, and thus, undimmed by a single unworthy act, in every word and thought of his spotless life, he neared the golden shore.

"Mark the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

DEFEND NEGRO TROOPS

President's Action Discussed by Colored Pastors

SAY HE EXCEEDED AUTHORITY

Rev. Dr. Drew Declares Some of the Soldiers Dismissed Without Honor Saved Mr. Roosevelt's Life at San Juan Hill.—Asks Congregation to Suspend Judgment Until President Returns.

"The Good Soldier" was the subject of a sermon delivered at the Cosmopolitan Baptist Church, colored, O street between Seventh and Eighth streets, by the pastor, Rev. Simon P. W. Drew. Many colored soldiers were present. The speaker said that the President in dismissing the soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Infantry had exceeded his authority, and that his action was without precedent. The pastor urged his congregation to suspend judgment in the case until the return of Mr. Roosevelt from Panama.

Negro Troops at San Juan

In concluding his sermo nthe preacher praised the good work of the 10th Cavalry at San Juan Hill, and declared that a number of the soldiers dismissed in disgrace by the President formerly belonged to the famous negro regiment. He said, "During the two days' fighting before Santiago an American lieutenant saw a colored trooper from the Tenth Cavalry fighting by the side of the white soldiers. When the lieutenant asked the colored man why he was there he replied, 'I have lost my command, and so, if you will, sir, I would like to fight in your company.' The permission was given. That night, when the fighting was over the colored soldier asked the officer in command to give him a note to the captain of his company, certifying that he had been in battle and not skulking in the rear.

"Next day, going over the field, the same lieutenant found, among the dead and wounded, the same colored trooper, mortally wounded. The soldier whispered to the officer that he had a message to convey. The lieutenant, bending over the form of the dying man, listened, and heard these words, 'Take this note and give it to the captain of L Troop, Tenth Cavalry, Lawton's Division, and tell him that I tried to report to my company and could not find him. Give him that paper, and tell him that Williamson was not a coward.'"

Want Fair Treatment

After reciting this real story of the war, the speaker added—

"Has the President forgotten this? Has he forgotten that the same soldiers saved his life at San Juan Hill, and made it possible for him to be the Chief Executive of the nation today? Will he disgrace them forever? I do not believe that our President will."

Rev. Simon P. W. Drew, D.D., Ph.D., president of the National Negro Baptist Evangelistical Convention of America and the Board of Managers of the said convention met last Monday and drafted resolutions which will be read Sunday November 25, at 8 p.m., to protest agains the dishonorable discharge of the colored troops. A committee will also be appointed to lay befor President Roosevelt on his return home, Monday, November 26, these resolutions.

In the Vanderbilt plot in Greenwood Cemetery, New York, is buried Mrs. Jane Williams beside her late friend and mistress, Gertrude Leffferts Vanderbilt, the authoress. Mrs. Williams was born 1823, a slave.

Deputy collectors of internal revenue will in the future be appointed through a civil service examination. Order issued by the President, November 7.

Read The Bee.

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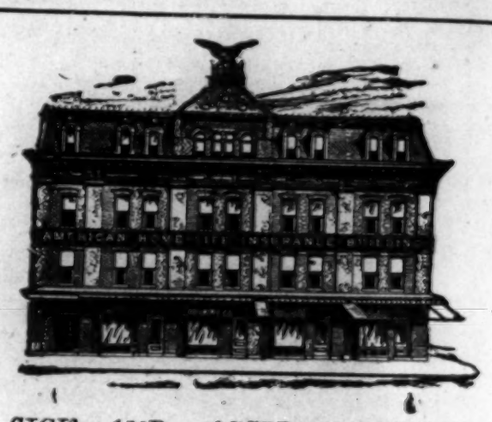

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